THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.—NO. 31. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

DESTRUCTION!

"Behold! What a Great Matter a Little Fire Kindleth."

The Great Conflagration of Last Night—Its Origin, Extent, and the Losses Incurred.

25,000 Barrels of Whisky Consumed—Total Ruin of Col. Patterson's Bonded Warehouse.

A List of the Insurances, Aggregating About $2,400,000.

The Entire Loss About $3,500,000.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The most destructive fire within the limits of Philadelphia since the great conflagration of 1850 that destroyed 365 buildings, raged last night, not a stone's throw from the Delaware front, close by our heaviest shipping warehouses; and before the flames could be subdued the large bonded warehouse known as the Patterson Stores, containing many thousand barrels of whisky, was a mere shell of tottering walls.

THE WAREHOUSE.

In the year 1854, Mr. John Allen, a famous builder, was called upon to erect a series of stores for Colonel William C. Patterson, who is probably one of the most astute business men in the community. Every care was taken in the details, and the buildings were pronounced to be and were always referred to as the fire proof stores. The buildings were nine in number, situated on the east side of Front street, extending east to Penn street, and having also a front on Lombard street, from Front to Penn. They were designated by letters from A to H. They extended along Front to Lombard street 300 feet, and along the latter 150 feet. They were of brick, with iron columns on the first story. They were five stories high on Front and six on Penn street, the grade descending from the former street. The walls of the buildings were eighteen inches in thickness throughout, and each building was distinct from the other to a great extent. The partition walls were solid from the cellar foundation upwards, and the connections were by arched doors; but each one of them had solid iron doors, always closed. Every window was protected by iron window-shutters, and these were invariably closed at night. The building on the northeast corner of Front and Lombard streets was used on the lower floor as a business office for Colonel Patterson, and it contained the boilers of the establishment, while the upper stories were also stored with whisky. In former days these stores were used principally for the storage of sugar, molasses, and cotton; but since the close of the war vast amounts of whisky have been placed in them by the United States Government and a number of individual firms. The number of barrels of whisky kept in bond in this warehouse is variously estimated at from twenty to forty thousand barrels, seven thousand barrels being taken in yesterday in bond.

On Lombard street, twenty feet east of Front street, the boilers were located. The machinery used in the building consisted of powerful elevators to hoist and lower goods; consequently the boilers were of much power. They were located beneath the pavement, or, rather, in the vault. The fire-room connected with the offices by steps. At the time of the going into effect of the late revenue law, requiring all liquors to be guaged by a certain time in June last, there was $5,000,000 worth of liquors in the stores. Some of this had of course been withdrawn, but additions have also been made from time to time, and it is safe to estimate the value of the liquors in the stores last evening at that amount at least.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

The singular incidents attending the breaking out of the conflagration were first noticed shortly before 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening. At that time, Mr. Underdown, Mr. Haas, and several other residents in that immediate vicinity were startled by a loud, rumbling noise, like the clamor of many heavy teams over the cobble-stones, coming from the whisky warehouse. This building had been closed, as usual, at 5 P. M., left in charge of the fireman and engineer, and all work suspended. These gentlemen, attracted by the sight of passers-by running in all directions, hastened to Lombard street. They arrived in time to see the gable end of the Lombard street front, extending from Front to Penn, with one mighty surge, crumble into fragments and topple over into the street. Almost in a moment the upper three stories were a shapeless mass of bricks and mortar. As this wall fell many barrels of whisky, piled up in these upper floors, descended with heavy thuds, striking against the outhanging joists, while streams of the liquor flowed from the bung-holes upon and into the debris.

Quiet had scarcely been restored ere a terrible report was heard from the dismantled building, followed instantly by a bodily upheaval of the lower stories yet standing; and scarce had the gigantic power torn out the foundations, ere the force of gravity brought the many tons of material to the highway, blocking up Lombard street for two hundred feet with a ruinous mass fifteen feet high. The southern compartment, No. 425 South Front street, was thus totally destroyed in less time than the pen can describe the thrilling horror of the scene.

BURSTING OUT OF THE FLAMES.

A few moments prior to this last explosion a bright flash was seen among the debris; and as hundreds of barrels of whisky now falling burst out and showered streams all around, curling flames of dark blue and deep purple were seen in a hundred spots. The volatile vapor of the exposed whisky acted as myriad of torches, and ere the alarm reached the Central Police Station, at two minutes before 7 o'clock, this whole compartment was a mass of flames. All the available force of the Second Fire District was speedily on the spot, and steam fought fire with passionate ardor. For ninety minutes it seemed as if the flames could be throttled and extinguished, but then the fiery element gained the control.

THE SECOND COMPARTMENT.

At 8:30 the intense heat caused by the burning of the rubbish and contents of what was the corner store so heated the centre walls of the second store that it took fire. Water was thrown upon the second store and streams continued to be poured upon the debris of the corner store, and for a time it seemed that the efforts to subdue the flames were successful. These hopes were soon blasted, however, for the fire broke out in all portions of the building. Soon a portion of the wall on Lombard street, triangular in shape, fell. Next the rear wall on Penn street fell. It was deemed prudent to effect an entrance into some of the stores north of the second store, and the doors on Front street were opened. Just at the time of the fall of the wall on Penn street a quantity of burning whisky streamed out of the second and third stores. It ran down the gutter to Pine street and around to Penn street. The blue flame, or rather a combination of colored flames, sped along, and sent a thrill of horror among the people present. The coal oil conflagration at Ninth and Washington streets was recollected, and hundreds of persons fled, fearing a repetition of a burning archway over the street. Great fears were entertained for fear all the hose would be burned, and the firemen hastened to remove it from the burning stream. They were partially successful, but a quantity of it was burned.

Miniature explosion followed upon explosion as the heated whisky burst aside the barrel staves, and added inextinguishable fuel to the flames. The flaming liquor ran down the gutters into the two culverts at Front and Lombard streets, and as the volatile vapors met the dense, impure air of these sewers, other explosions were heard, and bursts of flame came out through the man-holes.

THE FIRE INSURANCE PATROL

rendered good service, and amply vindicated the necessity of their organization, although, owing to the peculiar nature of the combustibles, they were not able to carry out all their special duties. Many of the iron-shutters fastened at the closing hour had been forced open by the explosions, and others had been soon broken into by the firemen that their hose-streams might have easy play. As far as possible these were closed by the patrol on Penn street, that the flames might not spread to the opposite warehouse, on the east side, occupied by Dennison, Kelly & Co. The force attended specially to saving the wooden roofs of the adjoining buildings by coverings, the free use of buckets, and streams of water.

MISHAPS OF THE WHISKY.

After it became evident that the second building was doomed, the patrol endeavored to save some of the stock, and, despite the danger encountered from the overhanging walls and the rushing streams, all ablaze, they succeeded in saving several hundred barrels in good condition. These barrels were rolled indiscriminately around through the adjoining thoroughfares, and, in the excitement of the terrible scene, some were stolen. The neighborhood is thickly lined with wharf groggeries, and, in several instances, barrels yet dripping with water were found in their cellars—"Only stored for safe keeping!" as the landlords had it.

In the early part of the night, some of the spectators say, quite a number of the firemen who were engaged in rolling out barrels of whisky would occasionally knock out a bung, and fill their hats full of the liquor. Lieutenants Errickson and Hagerty, wherever they found this prank in play, supplemented it by jocosely upsetting the contents into the street.

THE GENERAL ALARM.

At a quarter after 9 o'clock a portion of the wall which had divided the two southern stores fell with a frightful crash, and barrel upon barrel of whisky which had been piled up in the second structure came rolling out on the pile of ruins, and several of them in their passage exploded, but doing no damage. From this compartment the fire extended to the upper part of its neighbor, and so along until the whole eight were in flames. As each of the compartments caught, there would be explosion after explosion of barrels, and the burning liquid would pour into the lower floors and from them into the street, and down the gutters to Pine street and into the sewers. So rapid did it flow at one time that the sewer got so full of gas that another explosion took place, causing a stampede among the thousands of spectators congregated in its immediate vicinity.

About 9:30 the general alarm was sounded, and the whole fire department of the county was called into service. The Mayor's order had scarcely reached the station ere a message was received from Chief Engineer Downey to the same effect—the delay of the latter arising from his view that a great conflagration was an incentive to incendiary acts, and he did not wish the outside districts to be deserted. About 10 o'clock the suburban companies began to arrive: first those from West Philadelphia, then those from Germantown, next Frankford, next Manayunk. The light of the fire was seen as far north as Bristol, and westward was plainly discernible at Paoli. The unusual clanging of the State House bell had the effect of drawing many of our citizens from their homes, and soon every street and by-way was thronged with an unceasing tide of humanity.

THE AWE-INSPIRING SCENE.

As the fire progressed the walls fell one after another, and the hope that it would be stayed proved groundless. The sea of flame lighted up the whole heavens, and drew crowds of tens of thousands to witness the frightful scene. The roaring of the flames, the puffing of the fire engines, the perilous feats of the firemen, and the anxious watching of the crowd, together with dread that had struck all who resided near the scene, made a picture that it is impossible to describe. It was indeed a scene of surpassing grandeur. The flames shot up seemingly a hundred feet in the compartments yet standing, and the blaze and heat were overpowering to those compelled to be near by.

Dense volumes of smoke of a yellowish-greenish hue covered the neighborhood, and as the streams of water broke their opacity, cone-like spectrums were shown, bright with all the colors of the rainbow. The flames varied in color, deep blues and purples predominating. Those whose fortune, or misfortune, it was to gaze upon the sight, will never forget the awfulness of the spectacle. They have the sound consolation, however, that the strange-colored flames were less harmless there than in burning up the stomachs of those who worship the demon of drink.

The immense light attracted persons from all the city surrounding. The city passenger railway lines reaped a fine harvest in carrying passengers from all directions to the scene. The streets leading north and south, east and west, were crowded until a late hour, by persons of both sexes, old and young. A noticable fact was the shyness on the part of the lookers-on to approach near the burning structure; the various explosions thoroughly frightened even the most venturesome, and as the flames would from time to time increase in height the vast mass would sway to and fro, in fear of danger from flying missiles.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD.

Connecting with the warehouse on the north are two fine houses, now vacant and undergoing repairs. Adjoining these on the north are two dwellings, and on the corner of Front and Pine streets is a tavern. Along Pine and down Penn to the stores on the latter street are taverns, sailor boarding-houses, and houses occupied by a score or so of poor families.

As soon as it was feared that the lower house would be consumed, the occupants commenced removing their goods, furniture, etc., as fast as possible.

Some of the residents on the west side of Front street, below Pine, soon became alarmed, and also commenced moving their valuables to places of safety. Shortly before 12 o'clock the Seamen's Home, situated on Front street, above Lombard, took fire, but streams were quickly brought to bear on the roof and the flames were extinguished.

By 11 o'clock the fire had done its worst—the division walls and a large portion of the Front and Penn streets walls were lying in the streets.

Marshall's bonded warehouse on the northeast corner of Penn and Lombard streets was on fire, but it was extinguished, with a pretty heavy loss by water. The insurance patrol paid particular attention to the properties adjoining, but fortunately their services were not required, except in one or two instances.

Shortly after midnight the battlement wall separating dwelling No. 409 and the northern compartment of the warehouse fell into the ruins, and instantly the roof of No. 409 was in a blaze. From this it communicated to No. 407, which was unoccupied, and to Nos. 405, 403, and 401. No. 401, which is at the corner of Front and Pine streets, was occupied as a grocery store by F. Gilroy.

The heat was so intense, and the air so full of flying embers from the falling walls, that the properties on the east side of Front street were on fire several times, but the firemen have managed to save them thus far. A heavy westerly wind sprung up and blew the flames to the eastward. Wall after wall fell, and the burning embers filled the air for squares around. On the surrounding houses could be seen dozens of men throwing pails of water over the heated roofs.

By 1 o'clock the flames communicated to the row of dwellings adjoining the warehouse, extending to Pine street, and there appeared to be little probability of their being saved. The row consisted of three double dwellings, used as tenements. The occupants deserted them half an hour before. The saloon located at the corner of Pine and Penn streets was also very badly damaged.

The flour and feed store of Messrs. Conalett, No. 323 Penn street, was fired by sparks from the burning buildings. The firemen, in their efforts to save it, completely saturated it with water, rendering the stock entirely worthless.

The cooper shop of William Thompson, at Fourth and Pine streets, and the large brick building at the southwest corner of Delaware avenue and Spruce street, used as a rigging loft by Mr. Izuards, the Spruce street portion as the "Jersey Hotel," and the Penn street corner as a liquor store, were in serious danger from the hundreds of splinters of burning wood blown through the air.

About 1 o'clock, while the fire was still raging, a heavy thunder storm added to the terror of the scene. The flashes of lightning, the heavy peals of thunder, the fall of rain, the immense flame of fire, and the vast extent of the prostrate ruins, with the confusion of the multitudes, attempting suddenly to leave the ground, and the engines, made a scene the equal of which is rarely witnessed. The wall of the warehouse building now fell in with a great crash, and the whole of the Front street portion of the building, except section A, near Pine street, was level with the ground. Fortunately no persons were injured by the falling walls. There were several general alarms given throughout the night, and the Camden fire department responded.

The State House bell was rung at different times, and called to the scene all of the available policemen. The patrolmen had their ropes stretched across the streets at all proper places and thoroughfares, and prevented interference with the firemen and prohibited the citizens from venturing in places of danger.

THE FIREMEN AND THE MAYOR

worked nobly, and by their exertions no property was totally destroyed except the warehouse building. They exposed their lives even recklessly, and worked nobly. This morning the walls yet left standing were torn down by them, and as the huge masses of brick fell into the *debris*, the flames yet burning flashed out brighter. Mayor Fox was on the ground at an early hour, watched carefully its progress, gave orders to the department, and instituted, aided by Chief Mulholland, a better enforcement of the regulations for clearing the neighboring streets than has been enforced for some years past.

THE THEORY OF THE FIRE.

The theories of those competent to judge are somewhat conflicting.

While one party insist that the boiler exploded, there are others who contend it did not, but that the whisky exploded. It cannot be told until the boiler is reached whether it was the cause of the terrible occurrence or not.

If the whisky caused the explosion, we can only account for it on the supposition that the building settled by the heavy dead weight upon it, thereby starting some of the casks to leaking. If this liquid dripped until it reached the fire-room, and ignited, a flame shooting upwards would perhaps have thrown the first portion of the wall out. The fire spreading up into the gases generated by the liquid, and permeating every portion of the closely-shut place, might have caused the grand explosion which tumbled the building to the ground.

This seems probable when we consider the fact, as we understand it, that there was practised in the warehouse a system of bringing whisky to that perfection heretofore supposed only to be obtained by age. By this system it was rendered absolutely necessary that the bungs should be out. If such were done, it can readily be imagined how so dreadful a catastrophe could happen.

CASUALTIES.

The casualties reached to the neighborhood of about twenty, most of whom were unable to obtain, from the fact that the injured men were mostly taken to their residences.

Jacob Andrews, residing on Penn street, below Lombard, was struck on the head by a brick and severely injured. Taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Daniel Hagerty, a police officer, residing at Penn and South streets, had his face and head badly burned. Taken home.

Michael McNulty, a drayman, while driving along Front street, was struck on the head with a brick. Taken to the hospital.

William Gilles, residing at No. 512 Penn street, had both arms broken.

Thomas Proctor, colored, aged twenty-two, residing at Tenth and Rodman streets, badly scalded. Is at the hospital.

Albert Brest, of the Hope Engine, fell off the ladder and had his head severely injured.

James McCreed, aged eight years, residing at No. 1712 Plover street, run over by a steamer.

Isaac Underdown, oil clothing manufacturer, was cut in the face by a flying brick, and badly injured.

Thomas Maguire, the shipping master, was thrown down by the force of the explosion, injuring him badly.

Shortly before one o'clock a ladder placed against a building on Penn street, adjoining the warehouse, fell, and severely injured Edward Alburger, a member of the Empire Hook and Ladder Company. The injured man was removed to his home in Emmett street.

THE INDIVIDUAL LOSSES.

H. S. Hannis & Co., of Nos. 218 and 220 South Front street, the heaviest losers, had 8000 barrels of whisky in the place. Its value was over $1,000,000. Fully insured.

Henry Wallace & Co., of No. 226 South Front street, had over 1000 barrels in the place. Its value was over $100,000. Fully insured.

Barney Corr, at Beach and Brown streets, had 900 barrels in the place. Insured for $97,000—fully covering his loss.

George Richie had 800 barrels in the place. Partially insured.

R. C. Ridgway, of No. 218 South Front street, had 5000 barrels in the place. Fully insured.

Joseph F. Tobias & Co., of No. 206 South Front street, had 438 barrels in the place, valued at $50,000. Fully insured.

Carstairs & McCall, of No. 126 Walnut street, had 250 barrels in the place. Insured for $26,000; not fully covering the loss.

J. D. & M. Williams, of Boston, had 700 barrels in the place. Fully insured in Boston companies.

H. & H. W. Catherwood, of No. 114 S. Front street, had 2100 barrels in the place. Fully insured.

George Whitely, of No. 107 Walnut street, had 200 barrels in the place, worth $150 a barrel. Insured for $17,500.

Thomas Dillon, of No. 340 South Fourth street, had 200 barrels in the place. Insured.

Ware & Schmitz, of Nos. 3 and 5 Granite street, had 50 barrels in the place. Not insured. Loss, $2000.

Henry Bohlen & Co., of No. 221 South Fourth street, had 1500 barrels in the place. Fully insured.

William Brice & Co., Water street, between Walnut and Chesnut, had a heavy stock in the place. Fully insured.

H. & A. C. Van Bell, of No. 1310 Chesnut street, had 250 barrels in the place. Insured for about $30,000.

A. G. Catherwood, of Nos. 110 and 112 N. Second street, had an insurance of $10,000 on his stock in the place.

S. Walley & Co., of No. 1114 Market street, had an insurance of $5000 on their stock in the place.

Woodside & Stadiger, of No. 407 Arch street, had an insurance of $5000 on their stock in the place.

Casper Heft of No. 255 North Third street, had an insurance of $5000 on his stock in the place.

John Gibson's Sons & Co. send the following note:—

PHILADELPHIA, 4th Aug., 1869.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.

We beg leave to state that we had no goods stored in Patterson's warehouses, destroyed by fire last night. Very truly,

JOHN GIBSON'S SONS & CO.

THE INSURANCES.

The following is a general summary of the insurances upon the property in the destroyed building, with the names of the agencies through which they were effected:—

By the agency of Sabine & Allen, northeast corner of Fifth and Walnut streets:—

Queen	$56,000
Metropolitan	31,000
Merchant's	30,000
Prov. Wash.	25,000
Atlantic	20,000
Republic	38,000
Maryland	38,500
Total	$239,500

By the agency of Evans & Hare, No. 431 Walnut street:—

Albany City	$20,000
Tradesmen's	15,000
Firemen's	15,000
Connecticut	8,000
Reading	10,000
Total	$68,000

By the agency of Prevost & Herring, No. 107 South Third street, in the Imperial of London:—

H. S. Hannis & Co.	$94,000
R. C. Ridgway	87,000
H. Wallace & Co.	37,500
Joseph F. Tobias & Co.	30,000
H. & H. W. Catherwood	20,000
H. & H. C. Van Bell	12,000
A. J. Catherwood	10,000
S. Whalley & Co.	5,500
Woodside & Stadiger	5,000
Casper Heft	5,000
Bernard Corr	3,000
Total	$319,000

By the agency of Kingsland & Hawley, No. 411 Walnut street:—

Citizens'	$20,000
Commerce, Albany	19,000
Merchants', Chicago	15,000
Cleveland	15,000
Hide and Leather	22,500
Capital City	5,000
Lenox	5,000
Total	$101,500

By the agency of Thomas G. Lancaster, northwest corner of Fourth and Walnut:—

Pacific	$40,000
Fulton	10,000
Relief	15,000
Excelsior	22,000
Mercantile	9,000
Western	26,000
Howard	10,000
Asso. Firemen's	5,000
Buffalo F. and M.	11,000
Total	$148,000

By the agency of Duy & Wood, southwest corner Third and Walnut streets:—

United States, Baltimore	$25,000
Buffalo City	20,000
Glens Falls	17,500
Hope	15,000
Baltic	15,000
Independent	24,500
Total	$118,000

By the agency of William Arrott, No. 117 S. Fourth street:—

Niagara	$30,000
Lorillard	37,500
Ætna, N. Y.	5,000
Firemen's Fund	5,000
Commonwealth	10,000
Corn Exchange	5,000
Total	$92,500

By the agency of John Wilson, Jr., & Bro., No. 121 South Fourth street:—

North American	$25,000
Merchants'	31,000
City	10,000
Atlantic	5,000
Total	$71,000

By the agency of Scull & Newbold, No. 430 Walnut street:—

Pacific	$40,000
Merchants' and Manufacturers'	15,000
National	10,000
Total	$65,000

By the agency of James J. Boswell & Co., southwest corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets:—

Ætna, Hartford	$53,000
Phœnix, Hartford	27,000
Narragansett	2,000
Total	$82,000

By the agency of William D. Sherrerd & Co., No. 222 Walnut street:—

Hartford	$25,000
Home, New York	22,000
North British	12,000
Total	$59,000

By the agency of Joseph Tillinghast, S. W. corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets:—

Home, N. H.	$20,000
Yonkers	31,000
Springfield	20,000
Total	$78,000

By the agency of E. Fracssen, No. 210 South Fourth street:—

Market, New York	$5,000
Irving, New York	5,006
Total	$10,000

By the agency of George Wood, No. 226 Walnut street:—

Royal	$153,500

By the agency of Atwood Smith, Exchange Building:—

Liverpool and London	$180,000

By Philadelphia companies:—

Anthracite, Phila.	$22,500
Reliance	30,000
American, Phila.	17,000
Girard	14,000
Franklin	8,000
Fame	30,000
Phœnix, Phila	10,000
Insurance Company North America	127,000
Pennsylvania Fire	63,000
State of Pennsylvania	83,000
Delaware Mutual	22,000
Union Mutual	25,000
Enterprise, Phila.	30,800
Total	$489,000

This gives a total insurance of $2,280,000 on the stock destroyed.

To Joseph Tillinghast, insurance agent, at the southwest corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets, we are indebted for a list of insurances in which the following additional risks are given:—

North American, of New York	$16,000
Republic, New York	29,000
Charter Oak, of Hartford	17,000
Fire Association (on building)	5,000
Total	$67,000

To William D. Sherrerd & Co., No. 222 Walnut street, we are also indebted for a list of insurances in which the following additional risks are given:—

Norwich, Conn.	$10,000
Buffalo City	20,000
Total	$30,000

This makes the grand total $2,377,000.

The following are the insurances in the Royal of Liverpool and London, as furnished by the agency of Geo. Wood:—

H. S. Hannis & Co.	$63,000
R. C. Ridgeway	14,000
Edward Carr	7,500
Batty & Bold	4,000
H. & H. W. Catherwood	27,500
George Whitely	9,000
H. Wallace & Co.	20,000
J. F. Tobias & Co.	5,000
Barney Carr	2,500
Total	$152,500

H. & H. W. Catherwood, of No. 114 South Front street, lose 2100 barrels of fine whisky, which is insured as follows:—Merchants, of Baltimore, $15,000; Imperial, $30,000; National, of Baltimore, $5000; Etna, of Hartford, $10,000; Corn Exchange, of New York, $4000; Royal, $27,500; Liverpool and London, $5000; Niagara, of New York, $5000; American, of Philadelphia, $7000; Maryland, of Baltimore, $5000; Norwich, $5000; Buffalo City, $25,000; Queen, $10,000; Metropolitan, of New York, $10,000; Atlantic, of Brooklyn, $10,000; Providence, $5000; Merchants, of Providence, $5000; Fireman's Fund, of San Francisco, $5000; Pennsylvania Fire, $35,000; Insurance Company of Pennsylvania, $20,000. Total, $217,500, which will about cover their loss.

To the Insurance Agency of Sabine & Allen, N. E. corner of Fifth and Walnut streets, we are indebted for valuable assistance in making out the above list of insurances.

TOTAL LOSS.

In the confusion which such a conflagration causes, it is impossible to give the exact definite loss of property occasioned; but from close inquiry and comparison of data, we are assured that the total loss will reach from three to four millions of dollars.

The building, cost to erect $500,000, is now valued at about $1,000,000, and is insured to about this latter amount in the Green Tree, Girard, Fire Association, and other companies in this city.

GOVERNMENTAL INTEREST.

Under the act of June 30, the Government tax levied on whisky in bond was required to be paid by the 1st of July. Consequently the Treasury Department will suffer no loss by this conflagration, with the exception of 100 barrels which had been confiscated and deposited in this warehouse. These were not saved, the only lot rescued being that of 300 barrels belonging to Mr. Hannis.

A FALSE RUMOR.

A rumor prevailed on the street this morning that the owners of the 25,000 barrels of whisky in bond in this warehouse, being unable to raise the money required to pay the revenue tax within the limit of time prescribed by law, had secured the advancement of several millions of dollars from a prominent Third street banking-house and hypothecated the whisky as security. We have ascertained that there is no truth in this rumor, and have the best authority for its contradiction.

SCANDALOUS PILFERING.

At No. 405 South Front street, the residence of Miss Wilson, a policeman discovered snugly ensconced a number of the members of the Shiffler and Marion Hose Companies, fully equipped. They were scattered through all the rooms of the building and nobody else was about. The house was in a scandalous condition of disorder. Everything of any value had been stolen. Chests and drawers had been broken open and ransacked. Even the title-deeds to property owned by Miss Wilson had been overhauled, torn in fragments, and scattered over the floors. The efficiency and good name of our fire department demand that the perpetrators of these wanton outrages should be summarily punished.

THE STATE OF THE FIRE NOW.

This morning the firemen have the fire completely under their control, although the tongues of flame are still to be seen playing here and there through the *debris*, and dense columns of smoke overhang the ruins that eighteen hours since constituted Patterson's bonded warehouse. The streets surrounding the building are kept clear of curious spectators, owing to the dangerous nature of the walls yet standing. Throughout the morning parties were at work with grappling hooks tearing down the toppling walls yet standing. Nearly all of the western wall on Front street is now level with the ground. On Lombard street the entire wall was demolished early in the conflagration. On Penn street the east wall is almost entirely standing, rendering that thoroughfare so dangerous as to be impassable. It is to be hoped that this will be at once removed.

DAMAGE TO SURROUNDING PROPERTY.

The house of Miss Wilson, No. 405 South Front street, was deluged with water, ransacked and robbed by the firemen, but was not damaged by the fire.

The buildings next below, Nos. 407 and 409, untenanted, but painting and repairing for occupancy, are owned by Mr. Smith. Their roofs were burnt off.

The building southeast corner of Lombard and Front streets was scorched in the rear. Dr. Urquhart occupies it, and it is owned by the Ridgway estate. The doctor's effects are damaged to the extent of $1000, and the building to the same amount; the latter is insured.

The building southwest corner of Penn and Lombard streets is occupied by the United States as a naval rendezvous, and is owned by the Ridgway estate. It was burned somewhat, and also deluged with water. The building is insured in the Green Tree and Girard Companies; but the insurance on the goods belonging to the United States had just expired. The loss on the building and the stock will be about $2500.

The building on the southeast corner of Lombard and Penn streets was damaged by water and had its roof burned off. It belongs to the Ridgway estate, and is insured in the Green Tree and Girard companies.

The building No. 406 South Penn street is occupied by Joseph Treanor and was slightly damaged.

The building No. 404 South Penn street was also damaged by water.

The building No. 402 South Penn street, the "Mexico House," was somewhat damaged by water.

The building No. 400 South Penn street is occupied by M. Gilroy, dealer in wines and liquors. It was slightly damaged by water.

ADDITIONAL CASUALTIES.

Wm. Long, residing in the vicinity of the fire, had one of his arms broken.

George Stewart, of the Lafayette Hose, residing on North Fourth street, was taken from one of the burning buildings in a state of suffocation. By the application of the proper remedies he was restored.

—The late Isaac Toucey bequeathed $20,000 to Trinity College of Hartford.

—Hiram Sibley, the First President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, returned from Europe in the Russia.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The European Markets To-day—The Miners' Strike in New York.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Massachusetts Odd-Fellows.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—George E. Sheckley, a well-known builder, hung himself last night while laboring under temporary insanity. The following officers of the R. W. Grand Encampment of I. O. of O. F. of Massachusetts were elected yesterday:—Chief Patriarch, C. E. Perkins; Grand High Priest, Caleb Rand; Grand Senior Warden, James J. Wingate; Grand Scribe, Charles D. Cole; Grand Treasurer, Thomas C. Porter; Grand Junior Warden, J. M. Price; Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States, George H. Stickney. There are at present seventeen encampments in the State, with a membership of 2130.

The Maine Journalists.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 5.—Members of the Maine Editors' and Publishers' Convention have gone to the islands this morning with their families to discuss a clam-bake, and enjoy themselves generally.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Miners' Strike.

ALBANY, Aug. 5.—It is reported from Port Henry, Essex county, that the miners who turned out on a strike have been to all the small iron-ore beds and forced the men to stop work. They have unloaded teams in the road and ordered them home. All business is stopped in the town of Muriat except the Bay State Iron Company's furnaces. The Sheriff of the county is there with his deputies, prepared to call out a force large enough to keep the strikers away from the furnaces. About seven hundred miners are in town.

Affairs at Gettysburg.

GETTYSBURG, Aug. 5.—There have been many arrivals at the Gettysburg Springs, among them General Meredith, who leaves to-morrow, to return on the 23d, with Western Generals, to aid in the indication of the battle-field.

The Weather at the Sea-side.

The following was the state of the weather at the sea-side at 9 o'clock this morning:—

Cape May, wind southeast, hazy, 65.

Atlantic City, wind east, cloudy, 66.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, August 5—A. M.—Consols for money, 92¾, and for account, 92⅞@93; 5-20s quiet at 83¾; Erie, 19¾; Illinois Central, 94½.

LIVERPOOL, August 5—A. M.—Cotton firm; uplands, 12⅞d, Orleans, 13@13⅛d. The sales to-day will reach 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs firmer. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 7d. Other articles unchanged.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, August 5—P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅞; for account, 93. U. S. 5-20s quiet and steady at 83¾. Stocks steady; Illinois Central, 94½.

LIVERPOOL, August 5—P. M.—Cotton unchanged. Lard quiet and steady. Pork firm, 101s.

HAVRE, August 5.—Cotton quiet and steady for both on the spot and afloat.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Aug. 5.—The Flour market remains quiet, but prices are steady. The demand is mostly from the home consumers, who purchased 700 barrels including superfine at $5·25@5·50, extras at $5·75, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6·50@7·00; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@7·25, Ohio do. do. at $6·75@8·25, the latter rate for very choice, and fancy brands at $8·50@10, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $6·12½@6·25 ₱ bbl.

The Wheat market is quiet but steady. Sales o old red at $1·45@1·53, the former rate for damp Pennsylvania, and new do. at $1·50@1·58½. Rye sells at $1·20@1·25 ₱ bush. for Pennsylvania and Western. Corn is in better demand at an advance. Sales of 4000 bush. yellow at $1·15, and 9000 bush. Western mixed at $1·11@1·13. Oats are steady, with sales of Western at 74@76c., and Pennsylvania and Southern new and old at 68@73c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales, we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $40 ₱ ton.

Whisky—Raw may be quoted at $1·18@1·20 ₱ gallon, tax paid. The market for fine Rye is very much unsettled.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 5.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....70 | 11 A. M.....74 | 2 P. M.....79

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, New York, John F. Obl.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, NewYork, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr E. W. Pratt, Kendrick, Boston, Geo. S. Repplier.
Schr Alabama, Vangilder, Salem, do.
Schr Mary J. Russell, Smith, East Cambridge, do.
Tug Fairy Queen, Perkins, Havre-de-Grace, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 12 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr A. Corson, Townsend, 5 days from Georgetown, D. C., with pig iron to captain.
Schr Knight, Romer, 5 days from Warren, R. I.
Schr J. C. Burnite, Fowler, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Ettie Hall, Maxson, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, August 5.—The following boats left here in tow this morning:—

Daniel Updegraff, with lumber, for Brooklyn.
John and Annie, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
J. F. Hicks, with coal to order.
J. P. Woolverton, with lumber to J. P. Woolverton.
Francis W. Leran, with lumber to D. B. Taylor.
Chas. M. Blanchard, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, hence, at New York yester day.

Barque Savannah, Scarfe, 23 days from Anguilla, at New York yesterday.

Barque John Wooster, Knowles, for Constantinople, cleared at Boston 3d inst.

Schr E. C. Gates, Freeman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wickford 3d inst.

Schrs John Stroup, Crawford, from Dighton; M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, from Boston; Willow Harp, Davis, from Fall River; and James English, Barker, from Providence, all for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schr Grace Webster, Hume, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schrs Polly Price, Yates, and F. B. Colton, Thomas, hence, at Boston 3d inst.

Schrs R. L. Tay, Baker, and James Martin, Baker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 3d inst.

Schr F. Keating, Daniels, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schr Mary Milnes, hence, below Boston 3d inst.

Schr A. H. Cain, Cain, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bath 2d inst.

Schr Pearl, Williams, hence, at Alexandria 3d inst.

Schr Oriole, Baker, hence, at Portland 2d inst.

Schr J. A. Garrison, Steelman, hence, at Boston 3d inst.

Schrs Mary Weaver, Weaver; C. S. Edwards, Corson; Trade Wind, Corson; West Wind, Lawson; Helen Mar, Nickerson; J. A. Parsons, Stevens; and E. C. Irvin, Atkins, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 3d instant.

Schrs L. B. Wing, Endicott; Edward Wooten, Young; O. F. Hawley, Bayles; Marietta Steelman, Steelman; and Isabella Thompson, Endicott, hence, at Providence 3d instant.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

NAPOLEON AND HIS PARLIAMENT.

From the N. Y. Times.

The telegraph brings us a summary of the concessions which the Emperor of France proposes to make to his Parliament on his approaching *fete* day, the 16th of August. Any attempt to appreciate the import of these concessions, before we have the official text, would be premature, but we may reasonably assume that the Legislature of France is henceforth to take a more prominent part in the conduct of the imperial government than it has done heretofore under the Napoleonic dynasty. The right to initiate measures, which of course involves a right to discuss them, confers a leverage upon public opinion of the greatest importance. Hitherto it has been impossible to get any question before the Chamber without the permission of the Ministers, and, as a natural consequence, at the moment when the Deputies were most anxious to discuss the policy of the administration, and when in their opinion great results might have attended a discussion, the subject would be withheld or withdrawn. This species of legerdemain has been frequently resorted to in times of difficulty, and we can only account for the Emperor's relinquishing so important a check upon the Legislative Body upon the supposition that he feels himself strong enough now to defy the utmost abuse of the privilege in question.

The publicity of the Senatorial sittings is of less consequence than its appears. Though containing many very able and eloquent men, it is in no sense either a representative or a deliberative assembly. It is popularly termed *L'Hopital des Invalides*, so frequantly have its doors opened to receive crippled and maimed politicians, who, for one reason or another, it was desirable to place in dignified retirement. Now that their deliberations are to be conducted in the presence of the nation, it is to be presumed, however, that they will acquire some additional importance.

But the most significant of all the Imperial concession is thus stated by the telegram:—

"No amendment to a law is to be adopted unless it has been previously referred to a committee, charged with the duty of examining the project, and of communicating it to the Government. If the latter does not accept it, the Council of State will advise the Corps, which will then pronounce definitely on the subject."

This, if stated correctly, which we doubt, gives the Corps Legislatif larger powers of legislation than are possessed by our Congress. That body requires a two-thirds vote to pass a law which has been vetoed by the Executive. A majority of the French Legislature, it would seem from this report, will be competent to enact a law, in defiance of the Emperor, under its new Constitution.

The provision is regard to the treaty making power is more remarkable for what it does not than for what it does concede. "Modifications of the tariff and postal service by international treaties are to be made obligatory only by laws enacted for that purpose."

The power of treating for war and peace, of negotiating for territory and of forming political alliances, offensive and defensive, is left unimpaired, though of late years the exercise of none of the Emperor's prerogatives has been more bitterly denounced than this.

We do not feel much confidence in the accuracy of the analysis of the senatus consultum which reached us on Tuesday, the very phraseology of which is of its essence, but if it is reported with substantial correctness, it is certain that the Emperor's concessions are not illusory, however far they may come short of satisfying the opposition, whose hostility began with the empire, and with the empire only will be likely to end.

KING NAPOLEON.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

There is a standing menace in the Spanish situation that our worst fears may be at any moment realized. The omens are accumulating. It is not that the absconding Don Carlos is now to be feared, for the Prince of Asturias has succeeded him as the bugbear of the Regency; it is not because Serrano and Prim are less equal to the situation than any other Spaniards would be—that we have now serious fears for the perpetuity of the Regency. We learn nothing from what is told us of the local distractions of Spain, owing to Carlists, Isabellists, churchmen, and bandits, that has half so much of the nature of a revelation as the recent letter, or we might say manifesto, of the Captain-General of Madrid. This officer knocks with stormy emphasis at the door of the Regency, and with blows loud enough to waken any ministry. He charges that after ten months since the revolution began, anarchy and immorality are greater than ever, and he demands, in virtue of the constitutional proclamation of monarchy, the immediate choice of a king. Who is the Captain-General's king, and who is General Prim's king, who is Admiral Topete's king, and who is General Lersundi's king, would be questions quite to the point. Spain is distracted to answer the doubts of her statesmen as to the monarchy, and her gipsy blood is not slow to manifest its riotous fire. A political problem to Spain means discord and pronunciamentos, when a king is actually called for, we may be sure that rebellion is not too far distant to enforce the demand.

A king is wanted. One good enough to be applied to the healing of the old wound caused by the attempt to tear out the old woe of Bourbon by the roots, and still not too good for the daily needs of a class of men like Prim and Rivero, and withal not too far off for a tractable class of Republicans, would be preferred. Montpensier, Ferdinand, Henri, Alfonso, Genoa, Aosta, are the old stock of candidates—none of them of so lively an aspiration as to take the country by storm. But General Prim is not believed to have been silent so long upon the vexed question of monarchy without an object very well defined to his own view. It is long since he thought well of Ferdinand, and he has never thought well of Montpensier. These were the two most plausible candidates for the crown, but neither of them was acceptable to the king-maker.

What next? The latest rumor is startling. It is said that General Prim and Senor Olozaga, once the astute Premier of Isabella, and Minister at the Court of France, have agreed to offer the throne to Prince Napoleon. Every one knows that the Prince is an extraordinary man. He has written essays to show that Napoleon Bonaparte intended that France should become democratic; he made a great speech for reform; he counselled against the Mexican expedition, and was the valued adviser of Cavour; he foresaw the last crisis of Europe, and predicted the present situation in France. With the sensuous tastes and habits of a prince, he has the ideas of a democrat and the watchfulness of events which characterize the Napoleon family in history. It would be a great novelty to find a Bonaparte on the throne of the people whom a greater Bonaparte endeavored to subject. But when General Prim goes to Vichy, as it is announced he will, he may have a chance of discussing, with some factor or proxy of his old acquaintance Napoleon, this strange but highly suggestive topic. A liberal, intellectual Bonaparte on the throne might solve every difficulty of a people who have seldom had brains at their very head, or masterful force in their administrations.

GREELEY'S LAST.

From the N. Y. World.

H. G. has been on what he, no doubt with entire accuracy, calls a "hurried journey" through Virginia—which is to say that he "passed and repassed along her central line of railway"—and straightway, with exquisite modesty, roundly lectures on their absurd style of farming those Virginians who cultivate crops whereof H. G. himself knows nothing at all. He candidly confesses he never saw any other part of Virginia before, save the outskirts and the capital, and yet after "this hurried journey" does not scruple to abuse men who have been reared on that soil and wrought with it all their lives. Nothing could more aptly typify that swollen self-importance and busy meddling which make the life of radicalism than this. To instruct the trained soldier in his ramparts and ravelins, the divine in his exegesis, the lawyer in his law, the planter at his plough—these are the pet devices and manifestations, the Heaven-born mission, as it were, of those prying, childish, unmanlike philanthropists and sages that have descended as locusts on these unhappy latter times, and, by their assiduous tearing down of everything in order to build it up better than the Lord made it in the beginning, have plunged us into Cimmerian darkness and no end of uncertainty, tribulation, and sorrow. A man takes a hurried railway trip through a great State, and forthwith rushes off home to indite two mortal columns in rebuke of the entire agricultural system of that State! What difference is it if that man's name is Horace Greeley or John Jones, the thing is an absurdity.

But H. G. used his eyes. Very well, then, let him tell what he saw, and so far his lucubrations may have value; but it is a shameful thing in a public leader, and yet a thing inherent in radicalism, to generalize instances into rules, to make one individual deed of violence the habit of a whole people, to declare one scurvy farm the type of all farms in a whole State. This is what H. G. does, and, therefore, is detestably wishy-washy when he does it. When he tells us in these two columns that "I traversed miles of superb white and black oak, where nearly half the trees would square two feet, making admirable ship-timber;" and that on each of the three (out of the many) crests (of iron ore) I visited, there were millions of tons ready to be shovelled up and carted off like any sea-side bank of pebbles. It is said to be pure, yielding 50 to 70 per cent. of metal of excellent quality;" and that "there are mineral properties now to be bought in Virginia for prices which will be quadrupled in ten years though nothing be done to develop them; while, if they be opened and worked with the requisite knowledge and capital, the value of some will be increased a hundred-fold." When he says these and other things of the kind, there is room for belief—the man is telling what he saw; but when it comes to vague buncombe in the shape of teaching a tobacco-planter how to plant his crop, H. G. is H. G., and there is nothing more to be said about it. To prate and to intermeddle is of the essence of radicalism, always was, and always will be.

CHURCH AND STATE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We hope there is truth in a late report from Rome that; in the fitting up of the great hall wherein the Ecumenical Council is to be held by the prelates of the Roman Catholic Church, no seats have been assigned to the ambassadors of the Catholic powers. It is not often our privilege to admire the doings of the Papacy; but, if it has been decided to "render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's"—or rather to let Cæsar take care of himself—that is a righteous and wholesome decision, whereof the wisdom will soon be apparent.

The more cultivated, intelligent classes throughout the civilized world are substantially united in demanding that the Church and the State shall each be independent of the other, each minding its own business and leaving the other to do the same. Let the Church admonish, discipline, excommunicate, as it shall see fit; let the State do its best to dispense justice and repress wrong-doing; let neither intermeddle with the peculiar province of the other. It will give us great pleasure to be assured that Rome concurs in this apportionment and segregation of duties.

And why should she not? "The world is not her friend, nor the world's law." She is not to-day in hearty accord with any of the traditionally great Catholic powers—France, Austria, Spain; Italy—we mean the State—is at odds with her; even little Bavaria lifts up the heel against her; feeble but "Most Faithful" Portugal is her only hearty supporter. There are probably 100,000,000 Catholics in Europe, yet there is no longer a single cordially, unreservedly Catholic State of any weight in the balance of power. If the Papacy is ever to cut loose from political alliances, now is clearly her time.

Russia has refused her prelates liberty to attend the council. This seems to us an act of tyranny wholly without excuse. The Czar has a few millions of Catholic subjects; they will only be alienated from him and drawn more closely to Rome by this arbitrary, high-handed exercise of power. Hasten the happy day when not Rome only, but every church, every hierarchy, shall perceive and affirm the expediency of a divorce of Church and State.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND FREE TRADE.

From the N. Y. World.

The *Times* makes the extraordinary averment that the Democratic party makes free trade no part of its platform—from which we judge that it has not heard of the Democratic Conventions in Maine or Ohio—and bases it on this, that they venture no further than "talk about reducing the burdens on industry and revising and amending the system of taxation."

Now, this reduction of the burdens on industry is the very thing desired by a great number of people who don't know, or at least couldn't prove, as any free trader can, that our protective tariff is one of the greatest and worst possible of all the burdens on our industry. Therefore that "talk" will be kept up by Democrats.

But, in the next place, our home industries are no longer burdened directly with a tax. The only internal tax on all classes of merchandise is the $2 per thousand tax on sales, whether of home manufactures or of imported goods. So that one chief feasible way of reducing burdens on industry is by reducing the tariff; and the very thing alleged by the *Times* as a proof that the Democratic party is not a free-trade party is proof that they are. Reduction of the burdens on industry means reduction of the tariff, and that "marshals us the way we go."

But has the *Times* ever compared the tariffs of Democratic administrations and eras with those of its opponents? Here they are summarized:—

Democratic, 1837 to 1842, average tariff, 29 per cent.

Whig, 1842 to 1846, average tariff, 35 per cent.

Democratic, 1846 to 1850, average tariff, 24 per cent.

Whig, 1850 to 1855, average tariff, 26 per cent.

Democratic, 1857 to 1861, average tariff, 19 per cent.

Republican, 1862 to 1864, average tariff, 42 per cent.

Republican, 1864 to 1869, average tariff, 48 per cent.

The Democratic party will stand by its old free-trade landmarks.

NAPOLEON AND HIS REFORMS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

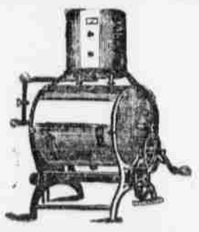
The reforms contemplated by Napoleon are now so far known to us that we can speak of them with some degree of intelligence. The draught of the *Senatus Consultum* has been made public. Without going into details, we may say at once that Napoleon has accepted, as nearly as possible, the English constitution as the pattern of his new government. If the outlines furnished us are correct, the only difference between the new French Government and the Government of Great Britain consists in the fact that the Emperor intends to be his own Prime Minister. This is in perfect harmony with all that we have said on this subject. The Emperor, we have always said, would never let go the reins. This we think is a great mistake. The beauty of the English system is that the monarch can never, except by sheer folly, take any part in a political conflict. The position which Napoleon reserves for himself will bring him into perpetual conflict with the Corps Legislatif and the Senate. It will not be wonderful if, after a short session, we should find the houses in collision with other, and one or both in collision with the Emperor. In such circumstances the Emperor will have no choice but appeal to the people. He has now, by conceding so much, fully recognized the power that made him. He cannot go back without making a direct appeal to the army. Is it impossible that on the occasion of the first appeal to the people the people should go against the Emperor? In France the moneyed class rule as they rule all the world over. If the moneyed classes go against the Emperor, universal suffrage will not save him. We require but some such illustration to convince the world that universal suffrage is a mockery, a delusion, and a snare.

IS WEALTH A DISQUALIFICATION FOR OFFICE?

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

To the politics of Judge Packer (Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania) many people are conscientiously opposed, but that man must be a soulless partisan who would vote against him for no other reason than because he is a rich man. The Judge is reputed to be worth $20,000,000, and it is not denied that he made the money by his industry and talents and in honest ways; but the objection to him is, that a man with so much means must have bought his nomination, and will use his wealth to carry his election, and that all this would be a dreadful scandal to American politics. It strikes us that Judge Packer's opponents have suddenly become very sensitive on the corrupting influences of dollars in electioneering, and that it would have been better for the country had they reached the same virtuous opinions long ago. If it is true that this rich candidate purchased his nomination, and is going to buy his way through, he deserves defeat; but no proof having been offered to support these assertions, we have no right to believe them. Judge Packer's wealth is not the thing for which he should be elected Governor of Pennsylvania; and it also constitutes no reason why he should not be. Its possession implies some valuable qualities at least in him, such as shrewdness, forethought, knowledge of finance, energy and thrift; and there are so many public men nowadays comparatively destitute of those gifts that it might not be a bad experiment to make him Governor just for the novelty of it. At a time when all respectable citizens are deploring the absence of practical and successful business men from politics, it seems out of place to be fighting a candidate for no better reason than because he has had the brains to make and keep $20,000,000.

GAS LIGHT FOR THE COUNTRY.



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MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

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PAPER HANGINGS,
NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27 3rp No. 814 CHESNUT Street.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

WIRE WORK

GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehous windows, for churches and cellar windows.
IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices, cemetery and garden fences.
Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptnes and work guaranteed.
ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
7 3 stuth6m No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue, Phila.

BARGH, FARRELL & WARREN
DEALERS IN PAPERS
OF ALL KINDS,
NO. 631 CHESNUT STREET
AND
NO. 624 JAYNE STREET,
7 6 2m PHILADELPHIA.

SUMMER RESORTS

ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Now Open for the Reception of Guests.
HASSLER'S BAND, under the direction of Simon Hassler, is engaged for the season.
Persons wishing to engage rooms will apply to
GEORGE FREEMAN, Superintendent,
ATLANTIC CITY, or
BROWN & WOELPPER,
6 5 2m No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
WILL BE OPEN UNTIL SEPTEMBER 30.
TERMS MODERATE.
For rooms, terms, &c., address
THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.
Carl Sentz' Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 8 1 1m

THE WHITE HOUSE,
AT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
located on Massachusetts avenue, is now open for the reception of visitors. The bathing opposite the house is UNSURPASSED, AND THE BATHERS ARE SECURE FROM DANGER BY THE "SAFETY FLOATS" ENCLOSING THE BATHING GROUNDS! Apply to
7 2 fmw2m WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY,
GEORGE HAYDAY, Proprietor.
TERMS, $3 PER DAY.
Having enlarged the Hotel, and beautified it with a Mansard roof, the Proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that he has opened the same for the season of 1869. In returning thanks to the public for past patronage, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, pledging himself to furnish all his Boarders with all the accommodations of a First-class Hotel.
Old stock Ale and choice Liquors and Wines served upon call. 6 26 2m

MOUNT VERNON COTTAGE
ALBERT BROTHERS, Proprietor.
A good Dinner, good Liquor, and a good bed for all of my friends.
Remember MOUNT VERNON COTTAGE,
7 17 1m ATLANTIC CITY.

LIGHTHOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.
The most desirable location on the island, being the nearest point to the surf.
Guests for the house will leave the cars at the United States Hotel. No Bar. 7 19 1m

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., keeps open the entire year. Situated near the BEST BATHING; large airy rooms; furnished throughout with spring beds.
Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 25 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

JOHN METZ'S
INLET HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY,
Purest brands of Liquors. 7 2 2m

HADDON HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, FOOT of NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, near the beach, a new house just finished, is now open.
7 2 1m SAMUEL P. HUNT, Proprietor.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE),
Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests. JOSEPH H. BORTON.
8 2 1m Proprietor.

WAVERLY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner ATLANTIC and DELAWARE Avenues, opposite the United States Hotel. To those seeking comfort and pleasure this house has, in its delightful shade and eligible location, advantages seldom found on the seashore. M. J. JOY,
Proprietress.

SANK HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of ATLANTIC and CONNECTIUCT Avenues, is now open, enlarged and improved. One of the pleasantest locations on the island.
6 24 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

EVARD HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (Pennsylvania Avenue, between Atlantic and Arctic,) is now open for the reception of guests.
T. F. WATSON, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., GEORGE W. HINKLE, Proprietor. Now open for the season. It has been thoroughly renovated and put into complete order. In connection with the bathing there are new bath-houses, and Captain W. Toll Street's life lines and buoys introduced for the especial use of the boarders.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is NOW OPEN. The location of this house only one hundred feet from perfectly safe and excellent bathing, together with its comforts as a First-class Hotel, make it a most desirable stopping place. For terms, apply at the Hotel, or at No. 707 Wood street, Philadelphia.
ROBERT L. FUREY, Lessee.

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (Next door to United States Hotel).
CHARLES SOUDER, M. D., Proprietor.

KENTUCKY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors.
MRS. M. QUIGLEY, Proprietress.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House, IS NOW OPEN.
Terms to suit the times.
EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

THESCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

COTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is Now Open, enlarged and improved. Spring beds throughout the establishment. Rooms for invalids. Terms moderate.
MRS. McCLEES, Proprietress.

SEA VIEW HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of PACIFIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, is Now Open for reception of guests.
LEEDS & DAVIS, Proprietors.

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., delightfully located on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, is now open.
ELIAS CLEAVES, Proprietor.

MONROE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC Avenue, first block above United States Hotel. Terms, $12 per week.
WILLIAM MONROE, Proprietor.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS NOW OPEN
for the reception of guests.
ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor.

HEWIT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open July 1, and will be kept as formerly.
A. T. HUTCHINSON, Proprietress.

MAGNOLIA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., a First-class Private Boarding-house (Pennsylvania avenue), is now open for the reception of boarders.
A. P. COOK, Proprietress.

MANN'S COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (Pennsylvania avenue), unexcelled as to location, comforts, conveniences, and the furnishing of the house, is now open for visitors. C. C. THORN, Proprietress.

THE CLARENDON HOUSE, VIRGINIA Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J., is now open.
JOSEPH JONES, Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
R. B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
J. KEIM, Proprietor.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.

"ICE." "ICE." "ICE."
THE PENN COAL AND ICE COMPANY,
Chartered in December, 1868.
ICE FROM MAINE, BOSTON, AND CATSKILL always on hand and for sale by the cargo, ton, or car load, at the wharves of the company, SPRUCE Street, Schuylkill river, Philadelphia.
7 8 1mrp CHARLES J. WOLBERT President.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY.

SEWELL'S POINT FISH HOUSE.
Cold Spring Inlet, Cape May, N. J.
PLEASURE AND FISHING BOATS TO HIRE.
Meals and Refreshments served at short notice, and the best attention paid to the wants of fishing parties and visitors to the Inlet generally.
Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., of the choicest brands.
H. W. FAWCETT,
7 1 1m PROPRIETOR.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.
WILL RECEIVE GUESTS on and after JUNE 24th.
Extensive alterations and additions, added to the great advantage in location which the Columbia possesses, in consequence of the tendency of Cape May improvements, enable us to promise our patrons more than ordinary satisfaction.
For Rooms, etc., address
GEORGE J. BOLTON,
PROPRIETOR, or
J. H. DENNISON,
6 15mwf 2m MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Philada.

WARNE'S MODEL COTTAGES
(Opposite the Stockton Hotel),
CAPE MAY, N. J.
A few apartments, with board, in these splendidly-constructed Cottages, can be secured on immediate application at the Cottages to H. W. FAWCETT,
6 28 1m Proprietor.

SEA BATHING.
NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE MAY CITY, N. J.
This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors.
6 24 2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

CARR'S COTTAGE, JACKSON STREET, CAPE MAY, N. J., an entirely new and handsome hotel, just completed and newly furnished throughout, is now open for the season. Good accommodations for boarders. [6 28 1m] FRANCIS CARR, Proprietor.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is NOW OPEN for the season, where the undersigned, as heretofore, will devote his whole energies to the comfort of his guests.
WILLIAM MASON,
6 28 2m Proprietor.

PARKINSON HALL, HUGHES STREET, Cape May.—First-class Private Boarding House, commanding a full view of the Stockton House and ocean.
6 28 1m Mrs. E. PARKINSON JONES, Proprietress.

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE May City, N. J., now ready for visitors, and to continue open the entire year hereafter.
6 28 1m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

CAPE MAY.—ADOLPH PROSKAUER, OF No. 222 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, MAISON DOREE, Restaurant a la carte, and hotel on European plan, corner of WASHINGTON and JACKSON Streets, Cape May. 6 28 1m

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. Address
E. GRIFFITH, Cape May,
6 28 1m or No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

LA PIERRE HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is now open for the season.
6 28 1m J. WIENER, Proprietor.

CAPE ISLAND.—PRIVATE BOARDING FOR FAMILIES at the FRANKLIN HOUSE.
6 28 1m MRS. H. W. GARDEN, Proprietress.

SHERMAN HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., NOW OPEN.—Large airy single and communicating rooms. Spring Beds. Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 28 1m CLIFFORD & CO., Proprietors.

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER FRANKLIN and WASHINGTON Streets, Cape May, N. J., will open on the 3d of July. Terms, $15 to $16 per week.
6 28 2m HUMPHREY HUGHES, Proprietor.

SUMMER TRAVEL.

SUMMER TRAVEL
VIA
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
The most popular rout to
Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Mauch Chunk
Easton, Hazleton, Mount Carmel,
Allentown, Bethlehem,
And all points in the
LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS
Four Through Trains in connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads.
COMMODIOUS CARS, SMOOTH TRACK, FINE SCENERY, EXCELLENT HOTELS,
Are the specialties of this route.
Through Trains leave the Depot,
BERKS AND AMERICAN STREETS,
At 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., 1:45 and 5 P. M.
ELLIS CLARK,
6 30 1m General Agent
Tickets sold and baggage checked through Mann's Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

FOR LONG BRANCH,
WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
On and after THURSDAY, July 1, 1869,
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF,
8:00 A. M. } DUE { 12:19 P. M.
2:00 P. M. } LONG BRANCH AT { 6:12 P. M.
Fare: { Philadelphia to Long Branch.....$3 00
{ Excursion Tickets..... 4 5
7 2 1m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

OTHER SUMMER RESORTS.

HYGENIA HOUSE,
COLLINS' BEACH, Delaware,
IS NOW OPEN.
This favorite resort is healthfully located on the Delaware Bay, a few miles from the Capes. It has a beautiful lawn in front, well shaded, good salt water bathing, sailing, etc. Reached by steamers "Perry," and "Chicopee," from below Arch street, every Tuesday and Friday at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
6 25 fmw13t FRANK COLLINS, Proprietor.

CLIFTON SPRINGS HOTEL AND AIRCURE combined with Water Treatment.—This extensive and magnificent establishment, located on the Auburn branch of the great New York Central Railroad, midway between Syracuse and Rochester, is now opened for the reception of pleasure seekers and invalids. A lithograph of this spacious and elegant building, surrounded with a natural grove and beautiful drives, can be seen at the most important hotels and watering places after August 1. Terms for board, $3 per day; $12 to $18 per week; children and servants half price, subject to contract for four months at reduced rates. N. B.—Circulars sent on application. ALBERT CLEVELAND,
6 24 1m Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORT.—The subscriber having purchased the Cold Spring property, on the line of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, from the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, will reopen it for visitors and families on June 1, 1869. It is now undergoing thorough repairs, and will be refitted and refurnished in the best manner. Persons can address the proprietor at Harrisburg. Cold Springs, Box No. 170.
5 25 2m WILLIAM LERCH.

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND
HOTEL DE LA METROPOLE,
CHARLES ALDINGER, Proprietor,
Formerly of the "Couronne."
This hotel, the largest in Geneva, is situated in the most favorable portion of the city, commanding a splendid view over the Lake, the Jura, and the Mont Blanc; 300 rooms and saloons. Reading, coffee, smoking, and billiard rooms English and American newspapers taken daily. 6 3 2m

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
254 No. 105 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

AT SARATOGA.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 3.

On Thursday afternoon we took rail at Montreal for Plattsburg, N. Y., which place we reached before dark. It is prettily situated near the north end or foot of Lake Champlain, and shows considerable signs of progress and active industry. The comparison with such places as Cobourg, Kingston, and other Canadian towns is much in our favor. Last year the business part of Plattsburg was almost entirely destroyed by fire, but the new brick buildings, factories, and fine stores, sprung up in every direction, have almost obliterated the traces of the calamity, and show the recuperative energy of the population.

On the lake off this town is the field of the gallant McDonough's famous victory, the story of which is familiar to all versed in American history. Our ride through Lake Champlain the next day we all enjoyed exceedingly. The elegant steamer Adirondack is as comfortable and well appointed a conveyance as we could wish for, very different from the ill-kept and overcrowded British steamers on Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence. Everything was conducted with system and quietness, and added much to our pleasure in viewing the varied and beautiful scenery of this noble lake.

Its extreme length is about 150 miles; our route to Ticonderoga about 100. The lofty peaks of Mount Mansfield and Comer's Hump of the Green Mountains on one side, and Mount Marcy and Dix Peak of the Adirondack range on the other, were in prominent view most of the time. Mount Marcy is 5400 feet high, but a few hundred feet lower than Mount Washington.

At Ticonderoga five stages filled with passengers to Lake George made the four miles land transit very lively—the proprietor of the line making us several impromptu speeches and relating anecdotes as we stopped at "Old Fort Ti," or its ruins, and other objects of historical interest on the way.

We found the cosy little steamer Minnehaha at her landing, ready to take us up Lake George. This sheet of water is thirty-six miles long, and is full of romantic interest and Revolutionary associations. It seems as if dropped in the midst of the mountains, and is 240 feet above the level of the Hudson river. Many call it superior to Lake Como, but here I do not agree with them. "Rogers' Slide," "Sabbath Day Point," "Rattlesnake" and "Black" Mountains all have their interesting history. At the southern end or head of the lake are interspersed hundreds of charming islands, said to equal in number the days of the year. Many a pleasant little cottage and some elegant summer residences we passed on the route. There are a dozen or more fishing resorts, where lake trout can be caught weighing ten or fifteen pounds apiece.

Long before reaching Caldwell, "Fort William Henry" Hotel looms up conspicuously in the distance. It is a very large building, in the imposing style of architecture of the Tuileries, with a wide piazza extending along the entire front nearly 350 feet; a beautiful fountain plays in the grounds before the hotel, and a band of music welcomes the new arrivals in dulcet strains that echo sweetly among the neighboring hills. There are about four hundred rooms in this capacious establishment, which is well kept, and will prove quite an attraction to tourists and others. Small boats are numerous and always at command at moderate rates for rowing or fishing, and a tiny steamer, the "Ganouskie," is to be had for excursion parties among the islands. A few weeks can be passed pleasantly here.

Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, we took stage for Glen's Falls, thence by cars to these far-famed springs, about which it seems useless for me to say anything except that it is more enlivening and gayer here than I ever saw it in its old days, twenty years ago. Union Hotel, Congress Hall, and the Clarendon contain whole villages of population in themselves. We occupy a cottage on the grounds of the Union, and have a walk of a quarter of a mile to the dining-hall. Everything around is gayety and fashion, and all sorts and conditions of people are here. Every nook and corner seems full.

The favorite springs are as crowded as ever with devotees of health or fashion, morning and evening. "Old Congress" seems to still retain the ascendancy, and is as worthy of it as ever. "Empire," "Star," and "Saratoga" Springs have come into favorable notice within a few years past. "High Rock" also demands attention. Other than the excitement of a crowd and fashionable life in its various phases, there is little of interest to the simple visitor, and I shall be glad to get away.

Gen. Grant, I learn, will be at Congress Hall next week, which will be one of the events of the season. From present appearances, the residents and hotel proprietors may congratulate themselves on a successful season.

I leave soon, and hope to be in Philadelphia, which I must say I like better than any place I have visited during my trip. SIG.

LEBANON VALLEY CAMP MEETING.

The Sabbath Services.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TUESDAY, Aug. 3.—This great Feast of Tabernacles is in successful operation.

The daily congregation of those who are encamped upon the ground numbers about one thousand people. On Sabbath it is estimated that not less than fifteen thousand people were upon the ground. Notwithstanding this vast crowd the order was very good. Not a single arrest was made, although a very efficient police force were on duty, under the direction of Officer Lyons, of Reading.

The public preaching services were conducted on Sabbath by Rev. Dr. R. H. Pattison, Rev. Mr. Smith, of Columbia, and Rev. C. J. Thompson, of Harrisburg. On Saturday, Rev. J. B. Ayars, of Germantown, Rev. C. F. Turner, of Lancaster, and Rev. T. A. Fernley, of Reading, officiated. All the sermons were pure gospel efforts, and produced fine religious impressions.

Yesterday the meetings were more interesting and powerful than at any former stage of the meeting. Rev. Mr. Coleman, a superannuated minister of Troy Conference, preached in the morning, Rev. B. W. Gorham in the afternoon, and Rev. G. G. Rakestraw, of Harrisburg, in the evening. This morning Rev. J. B. McCullough, of Philadelphia, preached with fine effect, and the Rev. Mr. Gordon this afternoon. All the exercises of the camp are conducted with all the regularity and exactitude of regular church services. The camp will close on Friday morning.

There are in all about fifty ministers on the ground. Rev. Henry Boehm, the oldest living minister perhaps in the United States, came on the ground yesterday, and will preach to-morrow morning. He was the travelling companion of Bishop Asbury, the first American Bishop. Rev. Adam Wallace, editor of the *Methodist Home Journal*, is also on the ground, but his pressing engagements will prevent him from gratifying his friends by preaching.

A feature of the camp has been the daily children's meeting at 1:30 o'clock. They have been attended by all the children, and have been of great benefit upon the minds of those who are destined to make their mark in the years come. The weather is charmingly delightful. A pleasant breeze is stirring, keeping all here sweetly cool and comfortable. The nights are a little cool, but pleasant in the highest degree.

SPECTATOR.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—At the afternoon and evening sessions of the Temperance Convention yesterday, the following-named gentlemen were placed in nomination for the various city and county offices:—

Prothonotary of the District Court—William C. Claghorn.

Clerk of Quarter Sessions—I. Newton Pierce.

Recorder of Deeds—George S. Ferguson.

City Commissioner—Samuel D. Mansfield.

Coroner—George Gabel.

City Treasurer—Robert England.

—Mayor Fox yesterday appointed the following named to act as Supervisors:—Third and Fourth wards, Samuel F. Mitchell; Fifth and Sixth, John Sneedan; Seventh and Eighth, E. Shaw; Ninth and Tenth, R. W. Liberton; Eleventh and Twelfth, H. Logan; Fifteenth, Thomas Gilligan; Sixteenth and Seventeenth, Joseph Ash; Eighteenth, William H. Maneely; Twenty-fourth, First division, P. C. McGinley; Twenty-fifth, F. F. Kerbaugh; Twenty-sixth, David Edmiston; Twenty-seventh, Joseph Frees; Twenty-eighth, Martin Ulrick.

—A new and handsome drinking fountain has been placed at the junction of the Darby road and Market street. This is intended to accommodate the large number of persons who may be detained at the depot of the Darby Railroad Company, waiting for the cars, as well as for the large number of cattle which pass through that part of the city from the droveyards.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 135¾.

—The Royal Canadian Bank will resume business on the 13th inst.

—Ex-Secretary Stanton and family have left Washington for a summer resort.

—The Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis has adopted a new classification of grain in bulk.

—P. S. Gilmore, of Jubilee fame, sailed for Europe yesterday, on the China, from New York.

—Bishop Boyley, of Newark, and Sir James Anderson, sailed in the China, yesterday, for Europe.

—A meeting of citizens was held in Brooklyn, yesterday, to check municipal corruption in that city.

—Mr. Thornton, English Minister at Washington, has gone to Mewburyport, Mass., to join his family.

—The hack drivers of Toronto, C. W., are on a strike for the repeal of an ordinance regulating their fare.

—The boundary line between Oregon and California has been laid to the one hundred and thirty-first mile.

—One hundred and sixty-eight thousand and sixty-four emigrants arrived in New York this year to date.

—New ten dollar notes will be gotten out by September. The counterfeits have been altered so as to nearly defy detection.

—The report of the Board of Visitors of West Point Academy represent it as being far below the standard of requirements.

—Four hundred and fifty Mormans, principally from Denmark, are going to Salt Lake City. On Tuesday, they passed through Omaha.

—The Altoona incendiaries have been sentenced:—Beales to ten years and Duke to five years and six months in the Western Penitentiary.

—The barque John Wooster sailed yesterday from Boston for Constantinople, with 80,000 muskets aboard for the Turkish Government.

—Authority has been granted to three Assistant Assessors of Income of Philadelphia to investigate the returns of business firms, railroads, and insurance companies.

—Four buildings, at the corner of King and Prince streets, Toronto, C. W., were burned yesterday. Four men were seriously injured by the fall of a chimney.

—Several of the yachts of the Atlantic Yacht Squadron sailed a regatta yesterday at Bristol, R. I., for prizes offered by the citizens of that place. The Sadie won the prize for first-class sloops.

—At a meeting of the Union War Prisoners' Association, held at Washington, on Tuesday evening, the question of a monument to Union soldiers who died in Southern prisons was favorably discussed.

Foreign Affairs.

—Several members of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade of London propose to visit New York city.

—Two American naval officers say that the English captives with Lopez are in good health, but restrained of their liberty.

—The Berlin press think that the news concerning the taxation of the coupons of United States bonds is merely a movement of the Stock Exchange.

—A message has been sent to Egypt, giving notice to the Pasha that if Turkey was not indemnified for her grievances the firman of 1841 would be withdrawn.

THE CANVASSERS.

Another Meeting of the Board of Aldermen—The List of Canvassers Completed.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Board of Aldermen reassembled in the Common Council chamber at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Alderman David Beitler presiding.

The first business in order was the calling of the roll, after which the board proceeded to an election of canvassers for the remaining wards, with the following result:—

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Republicans.—First division, Joseph Scott, Kennedy Brown; Second, George Douglass, William Myers; Third, John Shegog, William McAfee; Fourth, William Craig, George W. Painter; Fifth, Henry Koons, John S. Condy; Sixth, Charles Denny, James Beatty; Seventh, Thomas Spence, James Armstrong; Eighth, G. W. Switzer, Asa C. Tomlinson; Ninth, Thomas K. Donnelly, James Gault; Tenth, Robert Munroe, John Sibson.

Democrats.—First division, Michael McArdle; Second, Joseph Salsbury; Third, John B. Lemon; Fourth, Paul M. Baker; Fifth, James Macklin; Sixth, James Mullin; Seventh, Francis Casey; Eighth, Charles Clark; Ninth, Samuel R. Wolf; Tenth, Patrick McCann.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

Republicans.—First division, Robert H. Newton, George McDowell; Second, George J. Hamilton, J. Ross Kemble; Third, George C. Hugg, Robert J. Ritchie; Fourth, Joseph Swartz, Sr., Hugh Alexander; Fifth, James Whitson, John G. Baker; Sixth, George C. Boggs, Jacob Beaver; Seventh, Charles Bilhartz, Peter Pote; Eighth, William R. Gardy, Peter Cramp; Ninth, Leonard Derr, Wm. Emmick; Tenth, Martin Cramp, William R. Turner; Eleventh, George Ristine, Martin Miller; Twelfth, Samuel Humes, Joseph Futherford.

Democrats.—First division, John Fitzpatrick; Second, Henry Dolbyn; Third, Philip C. Fisher; Fourth, David Penick; Fifth, Joseph Myers; Sixth, Daniel McCleary; Seventh, James Kirk; Eighth, Fred. Rotan; Ninth, Christian Sheet; Tenth, Jacob Murphy; Eleventh, Michael Tiernan; Twelfth, Pat. Donagan.

NINETEENTH WARD.

Republicans.—First division, John Stillwell, Emanuel Wollinger; Second, Peter Kettenring, Guy B. Matlack; Third, John A. Loughrage, William T. Johnson; Fourth, William McCain, John Hickey; Fifth, Joseph Ernst, Martin Stewart; Sixth, E. H. Lawrence, John R. Dehaven; Seventh, Louis B. Loux, Joseph Johnson; Eighth, Henry Humphries, William Cope; Ninth, Adam Albright, George Taylor; Tenth, John Tweed, Theodore Hacket; Eleventh, William Rittenhouse, Ed. McCoy; Twelfth, James Rems, Samuel Atherholt; Thirteenth, James Henderson, James Culberson; Fourteenth, James Russell, David Duncan.

Democrats.—First division, Ephraim Rose; Second, Richard Nugent; Third, George Hoff; Fourth, Edward Buckley; Fifth, Joshua Gibson; Sixth, Samuel Armstrong; Seventh, John D. Shibe; Eighth, John Walls; Ninth, P. F. Kelly; Tenth, Thomas Y. Young; Eleventh, George W. Dull; Twelfth, Stewart Fields; Thirteenth, William Hocker; Fourteenth, John Henry.

TWENTIETH WARD.

Republicans.—First division, John G. Showaker, Jacob L. Fiss; Second, Stephen Green, John Shoemaker; Third, A. V. Zane, Chas. A. Lagar; Fourth, Henry H. Henderson, Hammond E. Griffith; Fifth, J. J. Smith, Charles A. Hulse; Sixth, Wm. B. Engleman, Theophilus Hartley; Seventh, Charles Marbacker, Joseph Culbertson; Eighth, Edmund Colsher, S. S. Kennedy; Ninth, John T. Stahl, Thos. J. Adams; Tenth, George W. Carpenter, Jr., Thomas Gilbert; Eleventh, Henry Schaffer, David Grove; Twelfth, M. M. Manley, A. H. Conway; Thirteenth, Calvin B. Test, Robert S. Garrison; Fourteenth, Wm. Glenn, Simon T. Shugart; Fifteenth, I. N. Tout, Maurice Hartley; Sixteenth, Joseph Vogdes, Nathan L. Baily; Seventeenth, F. Hartley, J. D. Stokes; Eighteenth, Charles Sims, John S. Heritage; Nineteenth, Jesse R. B. Haines, John R. Anderson; Twentieth, William Bartley, William McClure.

Democrats.—First division, Franklin Lawrence; Second, H. F. Sellers; Third, Benjamin Griffiths; Fourth, William Shane; Fifth, Joseph Mountain; Sixth, William Vodges, Jr.; Seventh, E. J. Fougeray; Eighth, John Fredericks; Ninth, John M. Larkin; Tenth, Joseph E. Snell; Eleventh, James M. Reynolds; Twelfth, William Harris; Thirteenth, Rodolph Stahl; Fourteenth, John F. Tague; Fifteenth, Amos G. Dubree; Sixteenth, John Jokes; Seventeenth, A. Minnick; Eighteenth, William Cauffman; Nineteenth, John K. Zallio; Twentieth, John Birch.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

Republicans.—First division, Joshua Jones, John Stinson; Second, John Lakey, George W. Wright; Third, Timothy Clegg, Joseph Rowbotham; Fourth, James Welch, Samuel McCahen; Fifth, Ira Jones, James Frame; Sixth, Henry A. Koch, David K. Hartzell; Seventh, J. Andrew Markley, John H. Hatmer; Eighth, Henry Dawson, John Stroud.

Democrats.—First division, Patrick Wilson; Second, Francis Striker; Third, John Nickols; Fourth, D. F. Kelly; Fifth, G. W. Snyder; Sixth, Samuel Pickering; Seventh, John S. Lox; Eighth, R. M. Carlile.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

Republicans.—First division, M. R. Clayton, George R. Ker; Second, Spencer Roberts, Joseph Witt; Third, John S. Sutton, Alexander Buchanan; Fourth, William Joyce, Edwin Markley; Fifth, Joseph A. Schaeffer, John C. Lightfoot; Sixth, Thomas W. Wright, Daniel L. Keyser; Seventh, John M. Wright, Henry Berry; Eighth, John Benson, George W. Groves; Ninth, William Hergesheimer, Aaron Mininger; Tenth, Charles W. Howe, Alfred C. Cooker; Eleventh, William F. Williams, Sr., A. L. Deweese.

Democrats.—First Division, Mesmer Galbert; Second, Aaron Eagle; Third, Joseph Antiti; Fourth, Augst. R. Stadleman; Fifth, George F. Sorber; Sixth, Edward N. Ladley; Seventh, George Dedlker; Eighth, Henry Reeder; Ninth, John F. Rumer, Jr.; Tenth, William Swaim; Eleventh, John Kesser.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD.

Republicans.—First Division, Charles W. Stout, Robert Pattison; Second, Charles Green, James W. Slack; Third, William W. Ridge, George C. Carling; Fourth, Isaac Mann, Jeremiah Batterson; Fifth, Robert W. Harper, H. Quicksall; Sixth, John A. Johnson, William Redwood, Jr.; Seventh, Jesse H. Cottman, Charles Williams; Eighth, Joel P. Caster, Jacob Wagner; Ninth, Richard Jarrett, John Cripps; Tenth, Henry Rigler, William N. Markle.

Democrats.—First Division, Frederick Gerker; Second, William H. Starkey; Third, Robert P. Vansant; Fourth, A. J. McGurk; Fifth, Edward H. Allen; Sixth, James C. Retchel; Seventh, Charles L. Swope; Eighth, Joseph Candy; Ninth, John Glenn; Tenth, Louis Grant.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.

Republicans.—First division, Henry A. Pfeil, Thomas H. Parke; Second, Thomas S. Halloway, G. W. Morad; Third, Thomas Marshall, E. K. Crout; Fourth, Theodore M. Wiltberger, B. F. Stokes; Fifth, John H. Moore, R. H. Longacre; Sixth, John Alexander, James Gordon; Seventh, Samuel Pepper, David Goucher; Eighth, Robert B. Burrows, Evan Jones; Ninth, Samuel Wynn, Thomas Thomas; Tenth, Theodore Fry, Joseph Williams; Eleventh, Morris Springfield, W. J. Sloan; Twelfth, Thomas Hains, Sr., Coffin James; Thirteenth, John Halliwell, Thomas Burrows, Fourteenth, George C. Kooken, H. W. Siddall.

Democrats.—First division, Malcolm Campbell; Second, P. R. Daley; Third, William Allen; Fourth, Samuel Poulterer; Fifth, William Richards; Sixth, Branson Vanleer; Seventh, Tobias Bourke; Eighth, Wilson Hansell; Ninth, H. L. Hagner; Tenth, Francis McBride; Eleventh, Samuel Markwood; Twelfth, John Williamson; Thirteenth, Charles Lentz; Fourteenth, Lewis H. Stevens.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD.

Republicans.—First division, Michael Kerbaugh, William Harding; Second, Samuel Lentz, Sr., William Embrey; Third, William E. Geatty, John Grant; Fourth, John Malcom, Jacob Jacoby; Fifth, John T. Thompson, John W. Wright; Sixth, Charles Hitchcock, Sr., Edward Hitchcock; Seventh, Samuel Dingas, Jr., George Gransback; Eighth, Simon P. Jacoby, Charles Young.

Democrats.—First division, Michael McCulla; Second, George Kirwin; Third, Samuel Kinsell; Fourth, John Dougherty; Fifth, Roger Mahan; Sixth, John Rourke; Seventh, Charles Hedrick; Eighth, Joseph Whitman.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD.

Republicans.—First division, Jacob Kessler, William Rickner; Second, George Pinney, William Blackwood; Third, John McDermott, John McKinley; Fourth, Michael McGrath, John Anning; Fifth, Joseph Benison, John Mcintyre; Sixth, William MacAvoy, Robert Patterson; Seventh, John Laird, Alexander Kyle; Eighth, Robert Patton, Robert J. Beatty; Ninth, John Hunter, Thomas R. Barber; Tenth, Joseph Lyons, Joseph Stinger; Eleventh, Cornelius Dorman, Robert Walsh; Twelfth, Oliver B. Server, William Fulton; Thirteenth, Charles Bigerton, Andrew Kelly; Fourteenth, William Wilson, John McCandless; Fifteenth, John Stinger, Thomas Hollick.

Democrats.—First division, Joseph Fabin; Second, Jacob Mass; Third, George Yates; Fourth, John Loughridge; Fifth, Michael Keegan; Sixth, John McDevitt; Seventh, George W. Hassan; Eighth, Edward Gillin; Ninth, John F. O'Toole; Tenth, William Porter; Eleventh, Michael Moran; Twelfth, John Bryan; Thirteenth, John Galliger; Fourteenth, John Moran; Fifteenth, Michael Dorsey.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD.

Republicans.—First division, John Lane, Joseph Pritner; Second, G. W. Freas, F. A. Pierson; Third, Thomas Denny, W. E. Rowan; Fourth, George Blankley, John A. Palmer; Fifth, H. Hoopes, H. Warren; Sixth, Augustus C. Jones, William C. Smith; Seventh, H. G. Ramberger, D. M. Jones; Eighth, William Rowe, Samuel W. Ogden.

Democrats.—First division, Philip Lowry, Jr.; Second, M. M. Sheldrake; Third, John Armstrong; Fourth, A. B. Thomas; Fifth, John Harrar; Sixth, Daniel Garrety; Seventh, James M. Wrian; Eighth, J. B. Smith.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD.

Republicans.—First division, William F. Small, Oscar Morris; Second, Joseph Enochs, Charles Hamscher; Third, Robert T. Dugan, Charles Dowdell; Fourth, John Rehnert, W. J. P. White; Fifth, Adam Uber, Thomas Barnhurst; Sixth, Joseph Young, John Cameron; Seventh, Charles Sorber, Thomas Daabs; Eighth, Albert Singer, James McClure.

Democrats.—First division, James T. Naulty; Second, William Diehl; Third, E. A. Dressler; Fourth, William N. Stevens; Fifth, H. J. Walls; Sixth, William Root; Seventh, Timothy Elliott, Eighth, F. D. Mower.

The following resolution was then read and adopted:—

Resolved, That when this board adjourns it shall be until the 16th day of August, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., and that the special order of the day be designating suitable places for the canvassers to meet at to complete the registry. Adjourned.

A NEW YORK TRAGEDY.

Chewing Up a Man Alive—Pleasant Pastimes in a Broome Street Den.

The New York *Sun* of this morning has the following:—

On a corner of Broome and Sullivan streets is a villainous den where many men have already perished beneath the murderer's knife, kept by William Higgins. Soon after 3 o'clock yesterday morning, Patrolman Schute heard yells in the "Dew." He knew the place. He rapped for assistance, and without delay rushed to the spot. There stood three demons tearing each other to pieces. William Higgins, the proprietor of this hell, stood in the middle of the room with a revolver in his hand, gazing upon the scene and encouraging the actors by fearful oaths. At the other end of the room, clutched in each other's grasp, were two other brutes, namely, Thomas Higgins and Michael Brady. The former is a brother to the proprietor. The fight at the time the officer saw it had turned in Thomas Higgins' favor, and he improved his advantage, which was no other than a fall of his adversary, by using a huge club that stood near by and striking Brady on the head until the latter was almost dead. Nor was this all. Brady was shot through the left cheek, probably by the desperado, William Higgins. Brady might have never lived to tell the tale if the police, just at this critical moment, had not entered and rescued him. The officers drew their revolvers, and with much difficulty separated the animals, and had still greater difficulty in taking them to the police station. The brothers were locked up, and Brady's wounds were dressed by the police surgeon in attendance. Upon close examination several large contusions were found in his head from the club of Thomas Higgins. The pistol wound in the cheek was discovered to have passed clear through. Brady was hardly able to speak during the night, and his wounds are regarded as dangerous. He bled very profusely, and had to be supported to his bed.

Early yesterday morning the prisoners were taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court. Brady had to be carried. The two Higginses were arraigned and Brady was called upon to make a complaint. To the surprise of every one, Brady, although fainting from loss of blood and his face battered to a jelly, positively refused to prosecute the Higginses because they were his friends.

Justice Ledwith, however, said that such ruffians would not escape. He ordered the officer to enter a complaint against all three, which he did. They were each locked up in default of $1000 bail.

William Biggins has been long known as a prominent ruffian and bully. In 1866 he was arrested for beating a negro to death in this same den. Political influence of a decidedly scurvy character secured his release.

Thomas Brady was a Deputy United States Marshal in this city during the war, and distinguished himself by shooting a man dead in Mercer street.

Thomas Higgins, about a year ago, in front of that other den called the St. Bernard House, shot a negro bootblack in the eye, blowing it entirely out, and kicked him until he had made him a cripple for life.

The Great Cave of Eastern Nevada.

From the Shermantown Telegram.

Eighty-five miles to the southwest of White Pine, in one of the lowest foothills of the Snell Creek range, is located the great cave of Eastern Nevada. Its direct situation is a singular freak of nature, for the ridge in which it is located extends for a mile and a half out into the valley (a branch of Steptoe valley), and at no point will it exceed sixty feet in height. A story is current that at the time the followers of Joe Smith were daily expecting an open rupture with the United States Government, this cave was known to the high chief and elders of the Mormon Church, and that they brought all their plate and treasure and secreted them in some of the many chambers in this cavern. It was first discovered by a white man (Mormons are not included in this country's interpretation of the meaning of that phrase), in or about March, 1866. Being unprepared with the necessary lights and safeguard twine, they did not venture in far. Indians hold it in superstitious horror, and their account of "heap Injuns" going far in and never returning, and one old Indian, who is styled by the white settlers the "Cave Indian," a great many moons ago going far in with a number of his tribe, and that they travelled a long time and finally came to a gushing stream of water, on the banks of which grew evergreens and beautiful flowers, and that a great many Indians lived near by who had dwarf ponies and beautiful squaws. According to him, this Indian did not like to live in the bowels of mother earth, but would rather "chase the antelope over the plain," snare the rabbit and spear the spotted trout, so when all were lost in sleep he stole away, and after a long time, suffering much, he finally, more dead than alive, reached into daylight and rejoiced. This is firmly believed by the Indians, and even now, it is only when the storm is more severe that one will drag his limbs just inside the protection of the hanging wall, and while there will fairly shake with fear. The entrance would hardly be noticed by travellers, it being very low and continuing some twenty feet; then it gradually grows higher and broader. Many of the chambers are of great size, the most interesting one being styled "dancing hall." This apartment is at least 60 by 80 feet, and 40 in height; the floor is of fine sandstone, and very even; convenient to it are smaller apartments, styled the ladies' dressing-room, and a refreshment saloon; and near by the most singular spring, with nice-tasting water, gushes up through crevices in the rock. Further in the darkness increases, and the ceilings of many of the chambers are literally covered with stalactites of various shapes and forms. Stalagmites also are thick on the floors. It is not known what distance this subterraneous passage extends, but parties have been in four thousand feet, without coming to the end of the main passage, a deep cut or jump there prevents one going further. It is proposed by persons living near the cave, at no distant day, to go in fully prepared and cross any and everything, or find its close.

Personalities.

—General F. T. Dent and F. D. Grant, the President's son, are now at Niagara Falls.

—Vice-President Colfax and party will leave Chicago to-day for the Pacific coast, via the Pacific Railroad.

—Mr. Hans Balatka, the Chicago music leader, publishes a card announcing an amicable settlement of his misunderstanding with Carl Rosa and his wife, out of which threatened to grow a libel suit.

—The Rev. Dr. Rowland Williams, the author of the article "Bunsen's Biblical Researches" in "Essays and Reviews," advertises in the *Record* for a clergyman to take charge of the district of Bowerchalke, a portion of the large parish of Broadchalke, of which he is the Vicar. "Desired," says Dr. Williams, "a good preacher, with musical skill, and nothing odd in doctrine. Rational or Ritual eccentricity objected to."

—The Faculty of the new University of California, so far as selected, consist of John Le Conte, M. D., Acting President and Professor of Physics and Industrial Mechanics; Robert A. Fisher, A. M., Professor of Chemistry, Mining, and Metallurgy; Joseph Le Conte, M. D., Professor of Geology, Natural History, and Botany; Martin Kellogg, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages; Paul Roda, Professor of Modern Languages; Ezra S. Carr, M. D., Professor of Agriculture, Agricultural Chemistry, and Horticulture; William Swinton, A. M., Professor of English Language and Literature, including Rhetoric and Logic.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

Sun Rises.....4 57 | Moon Rises.....1 31
Sun Sets.....7 12 | High Water.....11 12

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DURBOROW, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

C. of Cork	Liverpool	New York via Hal	July 17
Bellona	London	New York	July 17
Erin	Liverpool	New York	July 21
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	July 23
Bremen	Havre	New York	July 24
Main	Southampton	New York	July 27
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York via Bos	July 27
Germany	Liverpool	Quebec	July 27
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	July 28
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	July 28
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	July 29
Moravian	Liverpool	New York	July 29

FOR EUROPE.

Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 5
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 7
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Aug. 7
City of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 12
City of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 14
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 14
Samaria	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 19
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 21

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Eagle	New York	Havana	Aug. 5
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Aug. 10
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Aug. 11
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Aug. 14
Cleopatra	New York	Vera Cruz	Aug. 17
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer Diamond State, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig A Heaton Sawyer, Boston, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr J. B. Austin, Davis, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Sarah A. Reed, Reed, Boston, do.
Schr John Beatty, Doughty, Alexandria, Va., do.
Schr Sarah Mills, Wright, Providence, do.
Schr W. B. Thomas, Wimmore, Marblehead, do.
Schr Lyndon, Raupach, Boston, E. A. Souder & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, 75 hours from Charleston, with cotton, rice, etc., to E. A. Souder & Co. Off Frying Pan Shoals experienced a heavy NE. gale lasting 21 hours; since then fine weather. Off Buoy on the Middle, passed barque Andes, bound up.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, 22 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Brig H. Seavey, Lee, 10 days from Cardenas, with molasses to Jarden & Co.—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Brig Allston, Sawyer, 4 days from Fall River, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Schr Abbie Burnley, Bearse, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.

Schr War Eagle, Crowell, from New York, with logwood to order.

Schr Della, Foss, from Boston, with linseed to Grove & Brother.

Schr George S. Adams, Baker, 7 days from Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr S. R. Sharp, Sharp, 5 days from Spring Mill, with pig iron to captain.

Schr Annie Amsden, Bangs, 11 days from Saco, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, August 4.—Nine barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

C. A. Dornfield, with flour, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, August 4.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Alpha; Alvin Clark; C. McCaffrey; Gen. Scott; G. R. Burritt; Dreadnaught; and Joseph Lord, all with coal, for New York.

Freights for Boston, August 5.—Coastwise—Yesterday, light draft vessels, for coal, were taken up at $2 80 @ ton. Heavy draft vessels—say 15 feet—ranged from $2 90 to $3 00 @ ton.

Not much freight offering for coastwise vessels this morning.

Via Canal to New York—Coal barges taken at $1 65 yesterday. Freights stringent at that figure this morning.

L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, hence, at New Orleans 30th ultimo.

Steamship Jas. S. Green, Pace, hence, at Richmond 31 instant.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Snyder, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Barque Jehu, Crowell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Palermo 16th ult.

Barque Caledonia, Ranson, hence, at St. John, N. B., 31st ult.

Barque Abbie N. Franklin, Holbrook, sailed from Flushing 23d ult. for Genoa.

Barque Elgin, Healey, for Philadelphia, in ballast, cleared at London 22d ult.

Barque Blair Athol, Haynes, hence, at Falmouth 23d ultimo.

Barque Petrus, Sundine, for Philadelphia in ballast, cleared at London 22d ult.

Brig Reddish, Pederson, hence, sailed from Falmouth 22d ult. for London.

Brig C. C. Van Horn, at Greenock 22d ult. from Sheilac.

Brig Errichetta, Filliberto, hence, at Trieste 17th ult.

Brig Minnie Miller, Anderson, from St. John, N. B., at Holmes' Hole P. M. 31st ult., and sailed for Philadelphia.

Brig A. C. Titcomb, Titcomb, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 3d inst.

Brig Posie, Holden, hence, at St. John, N. B., 2d inst.

Brig Rush, Ward, hence for New Haven, at New York 3d inst.

Brig Giovanino, Luise, hence, sailed from Gibraltar 8th ult., for Arecna.

Schr Henry Allen, Tatem, from Boston for Philadelphia, put into New Bedford 2d inst. for repairs, having been run into at 9 P. M. Friday, off Nauset, Cape Cod, by schr Abbie Ingalls, bound east. The H. A. had main lurboard rigging and mainsail carried away, main rail, quarter rail, and larboard side of cabin stove. The A. I. carried away jibboom and all head gear.

Schrs H. G. Hand, Taylor; M. Steelman, Steelman; E. Edwards, Somers; Annie May, May; and M. M. Weaver, Weaver, hence, at Boston 2d inst.

Schr A. S. Cannon, Cobb, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 31st ult.

Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, hence, at New Bedford 2d instant.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice. 8 25

NORNY'S TASTELESS
Fruit Preserving Powder,

Is warranted to keep Strawberries superior to any known process, as well as other fruit, without being air-tight. Price, 50 cents a package. Sold by the grocers.

ZANE, NORNY & CO., Proprietors.
5 29 4m No. 136 North SECOND St., Philada.

HOUSE-WARMING WITH STEAM.—We are prepared to warm Dwellings and Buildings of all classes with our Patent-improved LOW STEAM APPARATUS,
Which, for efficiency and economy, rivals all similar methods.

H. BELFIELD & CO.,
6 24 3m No. 435 North BROAD Street.

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MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $18 PER DOZEN. 2 15

WINDOW GLASS.

The subscribers are manufacturing daily, 10,000 feet best quality of
AMERICAN WINDOW GLAS
They are also constantly receiving importations of
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Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at the lowest market rates.

EVANS

Evening Telegraph

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1869.

KING COAL.

The sudden rise in the price of coal has incited many indignant comments, and prompted an agitation which may result in a repeal or modification of the existing duties on foreign coal. New England looks with an eager eye to the Nova Scotia mines. She would gladly annex that province, and destroy her present dependence upon the Pennsylvania and Cumberland mines, by insuring supplies from the home of the Blue Noses. It is her ox that is gored now, and she makes the most of her grievances. A few years ago her Senators voted unanimously for a reduction or repeal of the duty on coal, but they were badly defeated by the Senators of the Middle and Western States on the ground that it was unjust and ungenerous for the portion of the country which had derived more profit than any other from high tariffs, to attempt to rid itself of a slight share of the incidental burdens of protection. Now, however, the agitation is being renewed, with better prospects of success. It is not New England only, but many other sections, and the people of all the leading cities, who are indignant at the course of events in the coal regions, and the repeated difficulties which at once threaten short supplies and stimulate extortionate prices.

No matter what changes may be made in the tariff, it is evident that all American consumers, except the New England manufacturers, must rely mainly upon the product of our native mines, and if the agitation now fomented is successful, it is only the Down-Easters that will be materially benefited. The citizens of Philadelphia must look for relief mainly in a more perfect organization of the industrial system of the mining regions of the State. Coal is very often sold for a wonderfully low price. Thousands of operators engaged in mining have in turn been ruined by the impossibility of obtaining an adequate reward for the expenditures and risks of their precarious business. There is a chronic tendency to over-production which causes a glut in the market and forces sales for a smaller sum than the actual cost of mining and transportation. If all the mines are worked steadily, they can easily produce from twenty to twenty-five per cent. more coal than the country needs; and as concert of action among the rival operators and coal-mining corporations seems to be impossible, the workmen attempt, nearly every season, to secure a stoppage of operations, in the belief that by this method only can the permanent reduction of prices to too low a standard be prevented. They have resorted to their usual tactics this year, and after securing a material advance in their wages, they have returned to work in all the prominent coal districts, except in those controlled by two of the most powerful coal-mining and transporting companies of the Lackawanna region. They have steadily refused to accede to the demands of the workmen, and the prolonged suspension of operations at their important works has given speculators a pretext for starting the cry that the coal supply may be deficient. There is no real ground for this fear. There are mines, miners, and railroads enough to send to market infinitely more coal than is needed. Past experience has demonstrated that even after a stoppage in the Schuylkill region for several months, extra effort can subsequently increase the product up to the usual standard.

PRINCE NAPOLEON.

A European arrival yesterday brought us a letter from the private secretary of Prince Napoleon, in which the insinuation that the latter was in any way associated with the Imperial government of his august and astute cousin was almost indignantly denied. At the same time came also a cable telegram from Madrid which announced that General Prim and Senor Olozaga would support the claims of the Prince to the vacant throne of Spain. Prince Napoleon has at various times since the commencement of the Spanish revolution been named in connection with the succession to Isabella II, but hitherto his name has not been prominently associated with the position, and even now we have nothing but the merest rumor upon the subject. But one thing is very certain, and that is that the Spaniards might do a great deal worse than fix upon the first cousin of the French Emperor for their sovereign, if sovereign they must have. For years past the relations between the two cousins have been anything but cordial. The Prince is professedly a democrat in opinion, and has frequently gone so far in the expression of his opinions as to cause a great deal of anxiety to his Imperial cousin. If he were elevated to the throne of Spain, it is possible that all these heart-burnings might cease, and that they might join hands in the task of still further securing the fortunes of the house to which they both belong. But the chances are quite the reverse of this, and the liberal policy which Prince Napoleon, as King of Spain, might adopt, would tend directly to weaken both the pretensions and the popularity of Louis Napoleon. Whether entirely reliable or not, the rumor that the Prince has secured two such formidable advocates as Prim and Olozaga, taken in connection with the recent letter of the Captain-General of Madrid proclaiming the revolution thus far a failure, and insisting upon the immediate choice of a king, is quite significant.

ENGLISH GRATITUDE TO MR. PEABODY.

The citizens of London have testified to their appreciation of Mr. Peabody's benefaction to the poor of that city by erecting a statue in his honor, which will serve to keep his bodily presentment always before those who are the recipients of his magnificent bounty. This statue was unveiled a short time ago by the Prince of Wales, who made an awkwardly graceful speech on the occasion, in which he made such allusions to Mr. Peabody's native country that Minister Motley, who was one of the invited guests in attendance, was obliged to reply, in spite of his non-speech-making proclivities. The whole affair was characterized by excellent taste throughout, and it is gratifying to know that the statue, which is the work of Mr. W. W. Story, the American sculptor, is spoken of as a fine work of art and an excellent likeness.

We cannot refrain from asking, however, whether the erection of this statue is all that England, and the city of London in particular, intends to do in acknowledgment of the magnificent donation of Mr. Peabody. London is the largest and wealthiest city in the world: it has merchant princes whose accumulations amount to as much as those of this American: the Queen herself has an immense private fortune, and there are members of the nobility whose annual incomes figure up among the millions. These cordially unite to do honor to Mr. Peabody, to sing his praises, and to set up his statue, but it does not appear to have entered into the head of one of them to imitate his example. Miss Burdett Coutts is the only English subject that has in our day and generation attempted to apply her wealth with the same boundless generosity and discrimination as Mr. Peabody, and she is perhaps entitled to the honor of having set him the example.

The practical benefits of Mr. Peabody's gift are, we believe, acknowledged on all sides. Much complaint was at one time made against his trustees, but he has expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with them. They have carried out his ideas, not by erecting pauper asylums, but by providing, clean, comfortable, commodious, and low-priced dwellings for the hard-working, industrious poor of London. This is the practical benevolence not of an enthusiast, but of a clear-sighted, warm-hearted business man. Without waiting until death to have his wealth divided, he has made a distribution of it in his life-time, and he has had the satisfaction of seeing his great ideas carried out as he wished them to be. It would certainly seem that such an example as this would find some imitators, but all that London has yet given is a statue, while, great as is the benefaction of Mr. Peabody, it is but the beginning of the great work of ameliorating the condition of the London poor. There are thousands of men in England—nobles, gentlemen, and merchants—who could donate as much to such an object as Mr. Peabody without making an appreciable diminution of their incomes or depriving themselves of a single proper gratification; but the man who is able to dismiss a million dollars from his grasp without a pang of regret, even in prospect of the glorification that would follow the deed, has yet to make his appearance, and it does not seem probable that Mr. Peabody will soon have a rival in his particular field.

THE FIRE LAST NIGHT.

One of the most destructive conflagrations that has ever occurred in this city broke out last evening about 7 o'clock, and after burning fiercely all night, it is still not entirely extinguished. The scene of this great disaster—by which it is estimated that over seven million dollars worth of property was destroyed—was the bonded warehouses of William C. Patterson & Co., at Front and Lombard streets. It is estimated that there were about 25,000 barrels of whisky stored in the building, which made it almost impossible to get the flames under control. The firemen labored with heroic energy all night, but their best exertions were only able to restrain the fire within certain bounds, and to prevent a total destruction of the property for squares around.

The cause of the fire is now being investigated, but it is surmised that it was due either to an explosion of the steam boiler in the basement, or else to the falling of a portion of the building from the immense weight of the whisky stored in it, and the consequent running of the spirits into the furnace. Whatever the occasion of the fire may have been, the moral of the disaster is plain and emphatic; and that is the practical worthlessness of most, if not all, of the so-called fire-proof buildings that are erected in this city. This warehouse professed to be fire-proof, and on this supposition an immense amount of valuable property was confided to it in perfect confidence. It is true that the ignition of the whisky might be due to causes entirely independent of the fire-proof character of the warehouse, and such a quantity of spirits once ignited could scarcely fail to create great havoc. If the structure, however, was really fire-proof, it ought to have been possible to prevent the fire from spreading from one section to another, and to have kept it under control. Even supposing the building was all it professed to be, the security that was implied in its construction was set at naught by the fact that there was a steam boiler in the cellar. This boiler was liable at any time to explode, and it is not improbable that it did explode, throwing down the fire-proof walls and scattering the liquid fire in all directions.

Now, the question comes up, how many of the so-called fire-proof buildings in this city are really what they profess to be? Are any of them constructed solely of stone, brick, iron, and cement, from the bottom of the cellar to the apex of the roof? or are they merely strengthened here and there with iron girders and sheet-iron platings to the doors, while the floors, windows, frames, stairways, furniture, etc., are of wood? That a genuine fire-proof building can be constructed there is really no doubt, but the number that are so is in reality very limited. Admitting that a building is all that could be desired in its construction, the introduction of a boiler for any purpose whatever exposes it to a new risk; and, as in the case of the disaster last night, it practically renders the precautions taken in erecting the structure of none effect. In commenting upon a great conflagration like that of last night it is impossible not to express regret at the valuable property destroyed in a few hours; and while regrets will not avail to recover the loss, the occurrence itself may teach a valuable lesson that will do much to prevent a similar disaster in the future if it is properly heeded.

Since writing the above, we have been informed that the building was constructed much as we had supposed. The doors and roof were covered with iron, but the floors, stairways, and other portions of the interior were of wood. In fact, with the exceptions named, it was nothing more than an ordinarily well constructed brick building. It will be readily seen that it had no claim whatever to be considered as fire-proof, and yet it was what is commonly considered a fire-proof building, and owners of valuable goods allowed them to be stored there in full confidence of their security. Comment is almost unnecessary under the circumstances, but the facts being known, the conflagration carries its own moral with it.

SAMSON AGONISTES.

"The colored troops fought bravely" throughout the war for the Union, establishing their claim to manhood and their fitness for the profession of arms on many well-contested fields. But the best colored regiment in our service was not fit to burnish up the bayonets of some of the sable heroes who are assisting the Spaniards to put an end to the revolution and to liberty in Cuba. One Leonidas, who some years ago defended a mountain pass called Thermopylæ against the assaults of a large force—we don't remember exactly how many the enemy numbered, but there were several millions of them, at least—although he had at command a mere handful of men, gained great repute thereby; but Leonidas and his comrades in arms were comparatively small fry by the side of these dusky hidalgos. Forty-three of them, a week or so ago, under the command of Colonel Yoller y Lersundi, chanced to be foraging in the neighborhood of Nuevitas, when they espied a party of some six or eight hundred rebels. The odds were nearly twenty to one, but that merely sufficed to arouse their Spanish pride and to excite their Spanish courage. They forthwith fell upon the rebels, smiting them hip and thigh with a great slaughter. They killed forty of them, almost man for man, dispersed the remaining seven hundred and sixty, and carried from the field thirteen of their own number who had been placed *hors de combat*, eight being quite defunct and five badly wounded. Now the only thing in ancient, medieval, or modern history that we remember to have read which will stand a comparison with the achievements of these swarthy Spaniards is to be found in Holy Writ. On one occasion Samson encountered a large party of Philistines, who began at once to deride him, deeming it safe to do so since he had just before been bound securely with new cords. But Samson burst his cords, as if they had been made of burnt flax, picked up the jaw-bone of an ass, with this ignoble weapon slew a round thousand of his tormenters, and then went to breakfast. If Samson had not been a judge in Israel, he would have been a colored Spanish volunteer.

A Purging and Purifying Operation.—A number of enthusiastic Republicans of New York city are attempting to "purge and purify" the party in that locality by getting up a third distinct Republican organization, in addition to the two already in existence, in the expectation, of course, of ultimately demolishing or absorbing the two old-time rival organizations. But the reformers are not suffered to engage in this laudable undertaking without encountering a share of the persecution which besets the path of every reformer. Some ingenious politician who does not desire to be "purged and purified" contrived to have them shut out of the hall for the use of which they had been so simple-minded as to tender the cash in advance, and the reformers, or more properly speaking the political purgers and purifiers, were obliged to coop themselves up the other evening in an apartment over the way, which was only about half large enough to hold their virtuous corporalities. They weathered it through, however, and the fact that they did so, and adjourned only to meet at a more convenient season and in more commodious quarters, shows that the leaven of reform has begun to work in them in thorough earnestness. The whole movement is likely to end in froth, but it is to be hoped that the upshot of it may be otherwise.

Now and Then.—In the summer of 1867, General Rosecrans was invited to attend a Republican ratification meeting at San Francisco, but being unable to do so, he wrote a letter instead, in which occurs this passage:—

"If I could I would say to those brave men who now frankly accept the decision of the question they fought on, cast your lot with the Union men of this nation, who opposed and fought you—trust them. Let not a few extremists, excited by vague or unfounded apprehensions, by personal interest or ambition, prevent you from meeting the great body of the National Union men represented by Congress, and closing forever the agitation about reconstruction. * * * It is obvious that there should be no wavering in their support of the general policy of Congress, however its details may or may not require modification. No representative ought to be elected to Congress on platforms of open or covert opposition to measures wherein finality is more important than detail."

A year later, however, this same Rosecrans took "his heart in his hand" and journeyed down to the White Sulphur Springs of Virginia, to relieve himself of a burden of "solicitude" by consulting with "a body of brave, energetic, and self-sacrificing men" against whom he had contended on many a well-fought field, under the belief at the time that they were traitors to their native land, to devise ways and means to prevent Congress from "drifting us towards consolidation." And now this self-same Rosecrans is the Democratic candidate for the governorship of Ohio. Having taken the first step at the White Sulphur Springs, he goes down hill at a rattling pace.

The new editor of the New York *Times*, Mr. Bigelow, in commenting upon the errors which American journals should endeavor to avoid, says:—

"Incidental to a want of truthfulness in the press is the practice of giving prominence and notoriety to obscure people in whose movements the public in general can have no possible interest. It encourages a depraved taste for publicity; it disturbs the proper standards of public judgment; it gives undeserved prominence to people whose vanity must be presumed to have provoked it and is to be gratified by it, and of course throws a more deserving class into corresponding obscurity."

There is a good deal of force in this remark. It is applicable to the latitude of Philadelphia as well as New York, and it would be fortunate if the entire press cordially united in a determination to avoid giving "prominence and notoriety to obscure people." We have entirely too many fussy little great men.

The New York *Sun*, which is just now attempting to shed a great deal of light upon the interior of President Grant's Cabinet, has discovered that Senator Cole, of California, left New York "privately" a week or so ago, bound for San Domingo on a special mission, by authority of the administration, to President Baez, which has for its ultimate object "the admission of the Dominican Republic as one of the United States." If Senator Cole should succeed in persuading the Dominicans to put aside their well-known hostility to the United States and consent to annexation, it will be well for him to protract his diplomatic visit long enough to induce them to give up their disagreeable habit of cutting each others' throats, or of attempting to do so. With their present sportive every-day habits, the Dominicans would make anything but desirable citizens of the United States.

President Grant has refused a present of fifty acres of land recently tendered him, and has purchased a cottage at Long Branch. The announcement of these two facts will trouble the *World* and sundry other journals not a little.

The Trade of Japan.—According to the official report of the North German Consulate in Yokohama, Japan, in the year 1868, 376 vessels entered that port, with a total burden of 291,229 tons. Of these 178 (87,279 tons) were British, 102 (158,128 tons) American, 44 (17,881) North-German, and 29 (24,764 tons) French. There sailed from the same port 329 ships (219,449 tons), of which 169 (80,896 tons) were British, 95 (154,789 tons) American, 39 (15,238 tons) North-German, and 25 (20,959 tons) French. The great monthly British, American, and French mail steamers are included among the shipping of their respective countries, which of course tends to reduce considerably the proportion of vessels under the North-German flag. In the same year 114 ships, with a united tonnage of 40,815 tons, entered the port of Hakodadi, 40 of which (18 379 tons) were British, 33 (14,082 tons) American, 21 (7901 tons) North-German, and 5 (1372 tons) French. The number of vessels which sailed from Hakodadi was in nearly the same proportion as that of the arrivals.

New Publications.—From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received *Appleton's Journal* for August 7 and 14, which brings the first volume to conclusion. Victor Hugo's romance has proved rather a dead weight, but the *Journal* has been made attractive by a variety of other entertaining and valuable articles on a great number of subjects.

From the same house we have also received a series of lithographs illustrative of "Our National Game." The humor of these sketches appears to be somewhat forced, but there are doubtless plenty of enthusiastic base ballists who will appreciate them.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE EQUAL RIGHTS' LEAGUE, No. 716 LOMBARD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27, 1869.

The PENNSYLVANIA STATE EQUAL RIGHTS' LEAGUE again issues its call to the Leagues of this State, and to the citizens who are yet disfranchised, earnestly urging them to attend the Annual Meeting of the League, which will convene in Huidekoper's Hall, MEADVILLE, on TUESDAY, August 17, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The many startling events which have transpired since our last meeting make the approaching one, which will be the fifth annual session of the League, of more importance than any we have ever held. The Great Republican Party is triumphant; the Great Military Chief of the Age is President of the Nation; the Constitution of the United States is amended, and its ratification by the requisite number of States so nearly completed that we may claim it as an accomplished fact; and black men are voters and fill offices of trust, honor, and emolument.

At the coming meeting of the League, the most vital issues must be met and fully discussed; the gravest subjects must be presented, subjects involving our present peace, political and social condition as well as our security for the future. Our destiny, by the will of God, appears to be indissolubly bound to that of our native country.

With it we will rise—with it we may fall. The unfolding of the broad platform of equal political rights, with equal political privileges, opens to us all the responsibilities and duties of the citizen which tyrants have long denied us, and to-day we constitute a part of the great governing power of the republic.

Not as in days past does the League now summon you—not to aid the fleeing fugitive, nor to shield him from the gory grip of the inhuman kidnapper or the official clutch of the debased United States mercenary. Neither is it to petition Congress for rights denied, grievances to be redressed, person and property to be protected, or freedom and life to be secured. Nor is it to ask the Legislature of Pennsylvania to pass a bill to secure us in the right of unmolested travel in railroad cars throughout this Commonwealth; a right which was denied by reason of our color—and which, through the instrumentality of a committee of the League, we now enjoy, in defiance of the prejudice of the dominant classes, and in defiance of others still more unmanly, who, being prompted by envy and personal malignity, lent their fruitless efforts, even at the jeopardy of this great right, to embarass the League in its endeavors to secure this just act of legislation. It is to the call of *Men, Brothers*, and *American Citizens* that you are summoned. You are called to meet this living important crisis, which unparalleled events, the rending in twain of the "cord of caste," the overturning of oppression, and the judgment of God have forced upon the nation.

You are called upon to calmly consider and resolutely adopt some feasible, practical plan, by which we may mass the vote of our people to uphold and sustain intact the Republican party and those noble men, representatives of that courage and heroism which have saved the nation; men who in the Congress of the United States and in the State Legislatures unflinchingly met the question raised by the life-long enemies of our race and of the country, as to the right of the colored men throughout the North to vote, and to exercise all other rights enjoyed by virtue of citizenship.

Come from your workshops, from your fields of labor, from the factory, the school-house, and farm. Come from your homes and families. For this occasion let our ministers leave their pulpits, our working men their avocations, and our professional men their duties.

Let our thoughtful, active, vigilant men come together and so completely organize and combine that not a vote shall be lost, but that they may be polled to crush the enemies of law and order—of Union and Liberty.

To the great principles which animate the Republican party we stand pledged by every tie of honor and gratitude.

To God, Liberty and our Country, over the broken chains and crushed manacles that bound the limbs of millions, we have written our deathless adherence.

By order of the Executive Board.

WILLIAM NESBIT, President.

William D, Forten, Corresponding Sec'y.

Delegates and others who expect to attend the meeting are requested to forward their names to the Secretary without delay, that needful arrangements may be made for their accommodation.

Return passes have been secured on the Cumberland Valley, Pennsylvania Central, and Philadelphia and Erie Railroads, and excursion tickets will be issued by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad through to Williamsport. Due notice will be given of other railroad arrangements. 8 4 1*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 6]

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS

of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, application may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to

Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1600 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 658 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 91 GREEN Street, Boston.
Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.
5 12§

VERY SUPERIOR OOLONG TEAS (Black) in 5, 10, and 15 pound Handsome Caddies, at wholesale prices.

FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 205 N. NINTH and
1 30stuthsm No. 1036 MARKET Street.

JOSE POEY,

Medico-Cirujano de la Facultad de la Habana, ha trasladado su domicilio a la calle de Green, No. 1817, donde recibe consultas de 7 a 9 de la mañana y de 3 a 6 de tarde.

DR. JOSEPH POEY,

Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed to No. 1817 Green street.
Office Hours—7 to 9 A. M., 3 to 6 P. M. 7 29tf

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. — "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, Chas. S. Gaunt, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." [2 4 tu th f s

For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 19 1

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26?

CLOTHING.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY!

THIS IS THE REASON WHY!

ROCKHILL & WILSON

ARE MAKING GREAT REDUCTIONS IN THE PRICE OF THEIR CLOTHES.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

HAVE A STUPENDOUS LOT OF FINE SUMMER CLOTHING GOING OFF CHEAP.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

ARE DETERMINED NOT TO LET ANYBODY UNDERSELL THEM ON THEIR SUMMER STOCK.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

HAVE LOWERED ALL THEIR PRICES ON EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

HAVE EXACTLY WHAT EVERY MAN OF THE PRESENT GENERATION NEEDS TO PUT ON HIS BACK!!!!!

GENTLEMEN!!

COME AND SEE THE GOODS.

COME AND SEE THE PRICES,

COME AND SEE

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

AT THE

GREAT BROWN HALL,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE BOARDING in a Private Family where they can have the comforts of a home. Would prefer to furnish. Address E. M. C., at this Office. 8 4 3t

CAPE MAY—BOARDING AT McCALLA'S Cottage, LAFAYETTE Street. Address
8 4 6t* Mrs. C. J. CLAY.

LOST, ON THE MORNING OF THE 4TH inst., Bond No. 58,982, in the name of Richard Ashurst & Sons, for forty (40) shares, and No. 58,986, in the name of Jesse Marshall, for eighty five (85) shares, of the certificates of stocks of the Pennsylvania Railroad. A suitable reward will be paid by returning the same to R. ASHURST & SON, No. 16 S. THIRD street. The certificates are of no use to any one, as the company have been notified of the above. 8 4 wfm3t*

EXCURSIONS.

BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, NO. 1.

GRAND EXCURSION

AROUND NEW YORK BAY AND STATEN ISLAND.

Leave Philadelphia, from WALNUT ST. WHARF,

Saturday, August 7, 1869, at 7 A. M.

FARE FOR THE EXCURSION—Single Tickets, $3 00; Gentleman and Lady, $5 00. 18 5 2s

Make early application for tickets, as a limited number only will be sold. Tickets can be procured at the Offices, Nos. 811 and 828 Chesnut street, and Office of Beck's Band, No. 828 Market street. For particulars see small bills.

NEW SPICED SALMON,

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

INSTRUCTION.

"WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY S. W. corner of MARKET Street and WEST PENN SQUARE.

T. BRANTLY LANGTON, having leased the upper p of the Third National Bank Building, will reopen h School on MONDAY, September 13.

The facilities of this building for school purposes w be apparent upon inspection. The Gymnasium will b under the immediate supervision of Dr. Jansen, and being abundantly supplied with apparatus for the practi of either light or heavy gymnastics.

The course of instruction embraces all that is need to fit boys for College, Polytechnic Schools, or Commerci Life.

Circulars containing full information respecting Prima Department, College Classes, the study of Vocal Mus Art, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Principal above. 7 27tuthst

"THE HILL" SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL, An English, Classical, Mathematical, Scientific and Artistic Institution, FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS! At Pottstown, Montgomery County, Pa.

The First Term of the Nineteenth Annual Session w commence on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of Septemb next. Pupils received at any time. For Circulars addre REV. GEORGE F. MILLER, A. M., Principal.

REFERENCES:

Rev. Drs.—Mealy, Schaeffer, Mann, Krauth, Seis Muhlenberg, Stocker, Hutter, Stork, Conrad, Bo berger, Wylie, Sterret, Murphy, Cruikshanks, etc. Hons.—Judge Ludlow, Leonard Myers, M. Russe Thayer, Benj. M. Boyer, Jacob S. Yost, Hiester Clym John Killinger, etc. Esqs.—James F. Caldwell, James L. Claghorn, C. Grove, T. C. Wood, Harvey Bancroft, Theodore G. Rog C. F. Norton, L. L. Houpt, S. Gross Fry, Miller & Do Charles Wannemacher, James, Kent, Santee & Co etc. 7 26 mwf2m

RECTORY SCHOOL HAMDEN, CONN.

Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth yea and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions and every department of business. Thorough physica education, including military drill, boating, and swi ming in their season. Age of admission, from nine t fourteen. Terms, $750 per annum.

The fall session begins September 7.
Reference—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D.
Hamden, July 15, 1869. 7 27 2m

DELACOVE INSTITUTE, BEVERLY, NEW JERSEY.—A leading school for Young Ladies, prom nent for its select tone and superior appointments.

For prospectus address the Principal,
8 3 tuths 6w M. RACHELLE G. HUNT.

GERMANTOWN ACADEMY, ESTABLISHED 1760.—English, Classical, and Scientific School fo Boys. Boarding and Day Pupils. Session begins MON DAY, September 6. For circulars apply to
C. V. MAYS, A. M., Principal,
8 3 tuths tf Germantown, Philadelphia.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY (AT AU BURNDALE, Mass., ten miles from Boston, o Boston and Albany Railroad). For seventeen years a lead ing New England Seminary. Not excelled in thorough English or artificial training, nor in highest accomplish ments in Modern Languages, Painting, and Music. Loca tion for health beauty, and refining influences, unsur passed. Next year begins Sept. 30. Address
7 27 6w CHARLES W. CUSHING.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N J.—This institution, so long and so favorably known continues to furnish the best educational advantages in connection with a pleasant Christian home. Cata logues, with terms, etc., furnished on application. Col lege opens September 16.
7 27 3m JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President.

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH, HAVING RE moved from No. 1324 to No. 1212 SPRUCE Street will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young La dies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

Circulars may be obtained from Lee & Walker, James W. Queen & Co., and after August 25, AT THE SCHOOL. 7 27 3m

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL, a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at

MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY,
MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
8 28 tf Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, for Young Ladies and Misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1327 and 1329 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, Pa., will

RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, September 20.

French is the language of the family, and is con stantly spoken in the institute.
7 15 thstu 2m MADAME D'HERVILLY Principal.

RUGBY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.

Young men prepared for *business* or *high standing* in Col lege. Circulars at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. 7 17 3m

WYERS' SCIENTIFIC AND CLASSICAL IN STITUTE, AT WEST CHESTER, PA.

The Scholastic Year of 10 months begins Wednesday, September 1, next.
For catalogues apply to WM. F. WYERS, A. M.,
7 31 5w Principal and Proprietor.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB HERRING'S PATENT FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST.

PERRYVILLE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RR., June 12, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & Co.,
No. 629 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

Gents:—A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few month ago.

From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest.

That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, Burglar-Proof.

Respectfully yours,
6 15 4p J. BALSBACK, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA AND New York Canal and Railroad Co.'s SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

GUARANTEED BY THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THESE BONDS OFFERED AT

NINETY-ONE PER CENT.

The Canal of this Company is 108 miles long. Their Railroad of the same length is fast approaching completion, and being principally owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, will open in connection therewith an immense and profitable trade northward from the coal regions to Western and Southern New York and the Great Lakes.

Apply at Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's Office No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [8 2 1mrp

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
Treasurer Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

DREXEL & CO., NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET, American and Foreign BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., DREXEL, HARJES & Co.,
New York. Paris. [3 10 4

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, August 5, 1869.

The Present Editor of the "Daily Times" is making for himself a name which the versatile paragraphist who gets up the "Minor Topic" column in that paper will not willingly let die. He is introducing a foreign, not to say French style, among the type, and evincing an utter contempt for the immunities that have hitherto been conceded to capitals. The characteristics which distinguish the "Minor Topic" column have been virtually abolished, and the wit and wisdom which its editor has been wont to expend upon it are forced to put in an appearance under circumstances that do not always present them to the public in the most favorable light.

Mr. Fechter Not Coming.

After all the talk about the coming of Fechter to this country, and Mr. Dickens' "international" article about him in the August *Atlantic*, it is not at all probable, in the present aspect of affairs, that he will come. Yesterday, Messrs. Jarrett and Palmer, of Niblo's, between whom and Mr. Fechter negotiations had been pending, finally refused to accede to his terms. The difficulty is not that his pecuniary demands are so high, for these do not exceed Mr. Jefferson's, but the conditions he insists upon with respect to the plays to be represented, the actors to support him, and the circumstances under which he is to be announced, are so arbitrary and dogmatic that Messrs. Jarrett and Palmer, after a great deal of pious cogitation, thought it best to let him drop. Mr. Fechter is therefore out of the question at present, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. I have a most reliable little bird which whispers this intelligence into my ear, and which never sings a false note.

An Interesting Scene

took place yesterday morning in the Tombs Police Court, before Justice Dowling. The complainant was one Jane Jones, who charged Miss Walters with stealing from her five dollars worth of patchwork. Miss Walters is a debonnaire blonde, with hair translucently tawny, and a very plausible way with her.

"What makes you think the prisoner stole the patchwork?" asked the judge.

"O judge! I know she did. She's just up to them sort of things."

"What makes you think so?"

"Because she boards in first-class boarding-houses, in the best rooms, and don't slie her fingers with no work."

"Does she change her boarding-house often?"

"Ah! *don't* she, judge? That's jest where it is. Every three or four weeks, *I* should say."

"Does she pay her bills?"

"Yes—out of what she gets off other people. She never leaves her boarding-house without bringing a suit against the landlady for stealing her clothing, or something. She said she was a member of the Sorosis this time, and—"

"All this has nothing to do with her stealing your patchwork. Did you see her steal it?" asked the judge.

"No, judge."

"Have you ever seen it in her possession?"

"No, judge."

"Miss Walters," asked the justice, turning to the young lady with the freckled hair and yellow complexion, "how is this about your changing your boarding-house so often?"

"Who's got a better right, your honor? I pays my bills, regular. If I get cold hash—"

"How long have you been in this country?"

"More'n a year."

"Married?"

"No, sir."

"Work at anything?"

"No, sir; I leave that to the married ones."

"Always pay your board bills?"

"It 'ud be a good thing if others paid 'em as punctual."

"How many places have you boarded at?"

"A dozen, more or less. But if I get cold hash ——"

"Well, I dismiss the case. Only I advise you to stick to one place for a longer time."

"Thank you, sir. But if I get cold hash when I ask for hot hash, I'll see them dog-goned but what I'll leave it!"

And with these words, having, like Mrs. Poyser, "had her say out," the lover of hot hash perforated Jane Jones with a look and swept out of court.

Defection is doing its work of death among

The Woman's Suffrage Association

in East Twenty-third street. Miss Anthony shuts down very strong upon delinquent members, but even she does not strike as much terror to their souls as she did in days of yore. Mrs. Love has sent in a letter of resignation, the cause of which is the death of a rich relative who left her some property on condition she would never more have anything to do with the Sorosis. It is true that Mrs. Love afterwards hinted that this resignation was capable of being construed into an act of irony; but, if so, the irony was not much of a success, for it awakened but few smiles and very considerable vituperation. Mrs. Wilbour, whose fiercest tornadoes of invective and sarcasm are about as destructive as lamb's breath wafted over a pail of new milk, made some extremely unkind remarks about Mr. Greeley. She thought that he was simply blind, and that it was wrong to mock his infirmity.

A firm in Maiden lane, of the name of A. M. Hays & Co., have anticipated a popular demand by erecting in front of their store

A Gold Indicator.

The indicator is placed upon a pedestal ten feet high, and will faithfully record, by telegraph from the Gold Room, the changes in gold. The gold indicator is a great need, which has been very extensively felt in that indefinite way which is none the less intense because it does not readily find expression, and the merchants in and near Maiden lane will abundantly appreciate the liberality and discernment of the Hays firm.

The Bogus Newspaper Correspondent

who bums for his meals, and unites the obsequiousness of a well-bred waiter to the cheek of a Cuban filibuster, is spreading himself this season more than ever before. The watering-places around New York he infests to such an extent that respectable newspaper correspondents are even more careful than usual to preserve their *incognita*. So notorious has the bogus letter-writer become that no genuine correspondent, hailing from New York city, and representing any respectable newspaper, will accept from hotel proprietors any attentions that are not regularly paid for, and that are not accorded to the guests at large. If he should need such instruction—and his experience must be small indeed if he do—he is reminded before setting forth upon his travels that he is expected to pay his fare and for his board and lodging, and all other accommodations, as religiously as though he had no newspaper to back him. If he comply with these conditions and preserve intact the gentlemanly spirit, all is well; but if he goes back on his newspaper the waves of respectable Gothamite journalism close over him, and the return surf of Bohemianism claims him for its own.

ALI BABA.

FARRAGUT.

How the Admiral was Received at Sacramento.

The Sacramento (Cal.) *Union* of July 27 says:—

A vast crowd of people assembled at the Central Pacific depot yesterday afternoon, to witness the arrival in the city of Admiral Farragut, the hero of New Orleans and Mobile, who, it had been ascertained, was in the train due at 1·20 P. M. As the locomotive leading the train appeared in sight at that hour, the Union Boy, under command of Captain Siddons, spoke loudly in a salute of twenty-one guns. On the arrival of the train the Admiral, who was accompanied by his wife and a lady friend, was received by Mayor Swift and other Sacramentans. As he emerged from the car the crowd gave him three hearty cheers, and then three more "for the frigate Hartford." The distinguished traveller returned his thanks in brief remarks, expressing his appreciation of the honor conferred. He reminded his hearers that several years ago he had been a resident of California, and congratulated them upon the many improvements which had taken place in the city and State during the years which he had been absent. So far, Sacramento was the only place he had seen while on his present trip which reminded him of California as he remembered it. He hoped to be able in a few days to return to the city and spend a few days with his friends here, but at present he could but briefly thank them for their cordial welcome. At the conclusion of his remarks he was assisted to a carriage and conveyed to the Arcade Restaurant, where in due season the Admiral's party and fifteen or twenty citizens sat down to a fine collation. At the proper time Mayor Swift offered a welcoming toast, to which the Admiral responded, expressing thanks for courtesies extended, and his determination in a few days to come up and view the town from one end to the other. General Redington was then called upon and made a few happy remarks. About three o'clock the party repaired to the landing of the San Francisco steamer, where the Yosemite, which had been delayed beyond her usual time of departure by direction of General Redington, for the convenience of the Admiral, lay gaily decorated with flags and streamers, awaiting his coming. As the boat swung around, the crowd assembled at the landing cheered the hero time and again. Admiral Farragut is in height somewhat under the average, well built, remarkably active, bears every appearance of health, and look to be about fifty or fifty-five years of age, though he is in reality about seventy. His personal appearance is such that wherever met he would be noticed as a remarkably able man.

MORMON.

The Old Faith and the New Brighamite Toleration.

The Corinne, Utah, *Reporter* of a late date has the following:—

A few days ago we mentioned the fact that William Alexander and David Hyrum, the younger sons of Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet, were on their way to Salt Lake City to set up the standard of the reorganized or anti-polygamy Church. A singular interest attaches to the name of David Hyrum. A few months before Joseph's death he stated that "the man was not born who was to lead this people; but of Emma Smith should be born a son who would succeed in the Presidency after a season of disturbance." Joseph Smith was killed June 27, 1844, and the son, named from his father's direction David Hyrum, was born at the Mansion House, Nauvoo, on the 17th of the succeeding November. This prophecy is secretly dear to thousands of Mormons who are weary of the tyranny of Brigham Young and yet hold to their faith in Joseph Smith. A few days ago the young men reached Salt Lake City, and soon called upon Brigham Young, and announced their intention to organize their church at once, asking permission to defend their faith in the Tabernacle, proposing to argue with the Brighamites from the original Mormon books. We have but scant reports of the interview, but it is said to have been very warm. Brigham was very angry at their presumption, and denied them the use of the Tabernacle, sending word at the same time to the bishops to shut them out of the ward meeting-houses. The brothers, at one point of the conversation, denied that their father ever practised polygamy, citing their mother's testimony, to which Brigham retorted that their mother "was a liar, and had been proved a thief," with much more of the sort. Be it remembered that the lady thus spoken of is the *Electa Cyria*, or "Elect Lady of God," in Mormon theology, who was the glory of their early history. Like Pope Pagan, of the "Pilgrim's Progress," Brigham doubtless gnaws his nails in vain rage that he cannot, as in former times, let loose the vengeance of his Nauvoo Legion upon these sectarians, and crush the rebellion in blood. If his power were now equal to his feelings, we should have repeated the story of the Morrisites, when a high civil functionary of Utah led the Legion in broad day to slaughter men and women who had surrendered themselves prisoners. But nothing more than petty persecutions will be attempted at this late day.

CITY ITEMS.

ALPACA, DRAP D'ETE, AND LINEN SACK COATS.
Black and Fancy Colors Cloth Sacks, light weight.
Black and Fancy Colors Cloth Chesterfields, light weight.
Linen and Duck Pants and Vests.
Linen Dusters, for Travelling.
Everything in the way of Clothing suited to the Season.
A large assortment, selling rapidly, but replenished daily; new, fresh, and fashionable; superior to any ready-made stock in Philadelphia. Sold at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.
HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth Streets. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

ADIRONDACK SPRING WATER FROM WHITEHALL, N. Y.—Experience has proved that this celebrated Chalybeate Water contains more active medicinal properties for the speedy relief and cure of all diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Female Weakness and Nervous Prostration, than any known remedy. Nature's great Tonic and Diuretic for invigorating and building up the system impaired by disease, dyspepsia, or general debility. See pamphlet. Depot, and for sale by
WYETH & BROTHER, Druggists,
No. 1412 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

THE CONDITIONS OF HEALTH.—It is idle to expect health if the precautions necessary to secure it are neglected. The human organization is a delicate piece of mechanism, and requires as much intelligent care and watchfulness to keep it in order, as are requisite in the management of the most complicated combination of levers, wheels, and pinions.

At this season of the year the body is peculiarly sensitive, because it is greatly weakened and relaxed by the continuous heat. The skin, in summer, with its millions of pores wide open, is a very different sort of tegument from the compact fibrous covering which it becomes under the action of the winter's cold. The muscles, too, are comparatively flaccid, the nerves tremulous, the blood poor, and the whole frame less capable of enduring fatigue and resisting disease than in cool weather. These indications of a depressed condition of the vital forces are so many unmistakable hints that nature needs reinforcing.

Ordinary stimulants will not effect this object. They inflame and excite, but do not strengthen. The only preparation which can be depended upon to impart staminal vigor to the system, and enable it to endure the ordeal of the heated term without giving way under the pressure, is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, a tonic and corrective so pure, so harmless, so utterly free from the drawbacks which render many of the powerful astringents employed in medical practice more dangerous than the ailments they are employed to cure, that it may be administered without fear to the feeblest female invalid or the most delicate child. The cathartic and alterative vegetable ingredients, which are combined with those of a tonic nature in its composition, keep the bowels moderately free and perfectly regular while the work of invigoration is going on. The finest blood depurents which the herbal kingdom affords are also among its components, so that it recruits, purifies, and regulates the system simultaneously.

A CARD.—Charles Stokes will sell the balance of his summer stock of clothing at reduced prices, in order to make room for his very choice stock of fall clothing now being manufactured.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
On easiest possible terms, by
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

CARBOLIC ACID SOAP.—Cleansing and disinfecting. Beneficial in skin diseases. Prevents the attack of mosquitoes. Keeps fleas from dogs and cures mange. Is useful in all cases in which Carbolic Acid may be used. Made and sold, wholesale and retail, by
PECK & Co., Apothecaries,
No. 1228 Chesnut street.

AUCTION!

CLOTHING AT A DISCOUNT

To make way for

ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS

in our

GREAT OAK HALL BUILDINGS,

we Close out our entire stock this month at a

GREATER DISCOUNT

than any other house in America could afford to make.

Call and see what we have that you want. The prices will be made to suit you.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

GRAY—BAUM.—On the 4th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 518 Dickerson street, by the Rev. John B. Hutchinson, JOHN J. GRAY, Esq., of Catskill, N. Y., to Miss SAVILLE H. BAUM.

MOORE—MALONEY.—On Tuesday evening, August 3, 1869, at No. 726 Wallace street, by Rev. H. Semple Rowe, Rev. THOMAS A. MOORE, of Seaford, Delaware, and Miss ELIZABETH C. MALONEY, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BEATTY.—On the 3d instant, MARY D., widow of the late Ellie Beatty, of Hagerstown, Md., in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her nephew, J. Cooper, Jr., No. 432 Paul street, Frankford, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

DONOHUE.—On the 4th instant, PATRICK DONOHUE, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Timothy Hickey, No. 1811 Buttonwood street, above Eighteenth, on Friday morning at 8 o'clock.

HUNTER.—On the 3d instant, SARAH V., daughter of Frederick and Mary Louisa Hunter, aged 21 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, near Penrose Ferry Bridge, Kingsessing, on Sunday afternoon at 2½ o'clock. Interment at Mt. Moriah Cemetery.

NORRIS.—On the 3d instant, JOSEPH NORRIS, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Greble Council, O. U. A. M.; 118th Regiment P. V.; and Shipwrights of Philadelphia, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, August 8, at 5 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 1104 East Dauphin street. To proceed to Palmer Street Ground.

OLDFIELD.—On the 3d instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH B. OLDFIELD, wife of William Oldfield, aged 41 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the I. O. U. T., are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 144 Orthodox street, Frankford, on Friday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment at Cedar Hill Cemetery.

SHARP.—On the morning of the 4th instant, BENJAMIN SHARP, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, B. J. Leedom, near Wayne Station, Germantown, on Sixth-day, the 6th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WATCH CASES,

AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street.

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MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

REMOVAL.

A. B. WARDEN,

IMPORTER OF

Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry,

Has Removed from the S. E. corner of Fifth an Chesnut Streets to

No. 1029 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—WATCHES REPAIRED IN THE BEST MANNER. 3 11thstu5

NOTICE.

DURING JULY AND AUGUST, OUR STORE WILL BE CLOSED SATURDAYS AT 3 O'CLOCK.

JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

7 8 thstu1mrp JEWELLERS.

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN,

DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,

NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,

8 2 mwf 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and After Monday,

JULY 5,

WE WILL CLOSE OUR STORE

AT 5 P. M.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

No. 1124 Chesnut Street,

3 11 thm5 PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS, ETC.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS'. PIANO-FORTES, AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS,

with the new and beautiful

VOX HUMANA.

Every inducement offered to purchasers.

J. E. GOULD,

7 24tuthsm No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT,

RIKKER & SCHMIDT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.

Full guarantee and moderate prices.

WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,

DRESS TRIMMING AND PAPER PATTERN STORE,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

BARGAINS JUST OPENED.

New style Silk Tassel Fringe, 62 cents a yard, all shades.

REAL GUIPURE LACES.

A case Lace Points, Sacques, and Jackets.
Llama Lace Parasol Covers.
Black Thread Laces, all widths, at very low prices.
The genuine Joseph Kid Gloves, $1 per pair.
Misses' Colored Kids.

NEW STYLES PARASOLS AND SEASIDES.

Roman and Plain Ribbons and Sashes.
Paris Jewelry.
Plaid Nainsooks, French Muslins, Pique and Marseilles, Hamburg Edging and Insertings.

EXCLUSIVE AGENT

For Mrs. M. WORK'S Celebrated System for cutting Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Basques, Garibaldi's, Children's Clothes, etc., by measurement, and full instructions given.

AGENTS WANTED.

Ladies are now making from $100 to $300 per month as agents for this system. 3 6 stuth1

DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE CLOSING OUT

LAWNS,

ORGANDIES,

And Other Summer Dress Goods,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. 7 13 tf

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CAPE MAY, ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

On and after SATURDAY, June 26, the new and splendid steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain W. THOMPSON, will commence running regularly to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH STREET WHARF on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS at 9 o'clock, and returning leave the landing at Cape Mayon MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 8 o'clock. Fare, including Carriage hire..... $2 25
Children " " 1 25
Servants " " 1 50
Season Tickets $10. Carriage hire extra.

The LADY OF THE LAKE is a fine sea boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.

Freight received until 8½ o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at the transfer office, No. 328 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. For further particulars inquire at the Office, No. 15 North DELAWARE Avenue. G. H. RUDDELL,
6 23 tf CALVIN TAGGART.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BEVERLY, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6·30 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 7 3 3mo

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURself and take the family to this cool, delightful spot.

Now steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street Slip daily, every few minutes. 6 18 3m*

TO VIRGINIA SPRINGS.

THROUGH BY RAIL TO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company

Has now on sale at Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, and at the Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, THROUGH TICKETS via Washington and Gordonsville, and via Richmond and York River Line (steamer from Baltimore to West Point, thence by rail to Richmond), to

NATURAL BRIDGE, AUGUSTA, BATH, ALUM, ROCKBRIDGE ALUM, HEALING, HOT, WARM, SWEET, AND WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

EXCURSION TICKETS

To the above places, going via Washington and Gordonsville, and returning via Richmond and York River Line, are sold at No. 828 CHESNUT Street.

Passengers going via Washington leave Philadelphia daily at 11·30 P. M., arriving at White Sulphur Springs at 8·30 the following evening.

Those going via Richmond and York River Line leave Philadelphia daily, except Sunday, at 12 noon, arriving at White Sulphur Springs at same time as via Washington.

For further information, apply at Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.

Baggage checked through from residences or hotels, by leaving orders at office of UNION TRANSFER COMPANY, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.
GEORGE A. DADMUN,
General Ticket Agent. 7 29 12t

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.

THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.

This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you would candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.

Principal Depot—No. 1234 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.
5 10 F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $500 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown. Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back buildings, No. 634 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession. Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 6 21 3m*

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESpectfully inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at

No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.

With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.

3 4 thsturp5 E. S. EARLEY

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutle Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 6p5

AGRICULTURAL.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER,
3 27 t Delanco, N. J.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 9 tf

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Wilmington and Reading Railroad,

BEARING INTEREST

At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency

Payable April and October, free of STATE and UNITED STATES TAXES.

This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.

For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at

85 Cents and Interest.

The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first class investment in the market.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,

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UNITED STATES COUPONS

DUE JULY 1, WANTED.

COUPONS OF

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

DUE JULY 1,

Taken Same as Government Coupons.

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,

NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

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E. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

Bankers and Dealers in

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,

AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,

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Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 6 5 tf2 21

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

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GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

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Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. [12 2]

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NO. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Are now prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and deal in GOVERNMENT and other Securities, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.

Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.

NEGOTIATE LOANS, giving special attention to MERCANTILE PAPER.

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DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,

Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.

ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

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B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.

And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe. 1 2 tf

CITY WARRANTS

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C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

4 2 PHILADELPHIA.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers,

NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26

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THE FRENCH PLAYWRIGHT.

We take the following from one of an interesting series of articles on "The Men of the Second Empire," in course of publication in the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—

Unfortunately, these arguments of French liberalism usually fail to convince either his Majesty's courtiers or his Majesty's Censure. Most imperialists are firmly persuaded that the empire runs danger of destruction twenty times a week, and every music-hall poet who fires a squib of doggerel at it is a formidable artilleryman who must be suppressed. I was lately talking to a favorite French playwright, M. Victor Cocasse. Everybody knows this gifted author. It is he who wrote "La Sardine à l'huile," which had a run of three hundred nights at the Palais Royal, and "L'Epouse de mon Voisin," which reaped such a well-deserved success at the Varietes. When I saw M. Cocasse he had just terminated a new piece destined to eclipse all his preceding ones; but he was melancholy, and with despair on his brow was pondering over a manuscript profusely adorned with red scratches and marginal notes in red ink. "What are these scratches?" I asked. "Those are the corrections of the Censure," he said; "there are about a hundred of them, I believe; see if you can make anything of them; I can't. There was a few minutes' silence, during which M. Victor Cocasse gazed ruefully at me through his eyeglass, trying to divine what I thought of it. "The Censure," he said, "is a collection of official journalists and government clerks; there are ten or twelve of them. Sometimes you get a journalist to read your play, sometimes you get a clerk; it's all a toss up—I got a clerk. The fellow is lean and mischievous. The first thing he did when he saw my play was to run his pen through the title—a splendid title, too;—'Ce qu'il coute de se battre.' 'Monsieur,' said he, when he gave me back the manuscript, 'I can't let that title pass. Rumors of hostilities with Prussia are again rife, and it would be highly inexpedient to prejudice the public against war by reminding them that fighting costs money.' 'But, Monsieur,' I exclaimed, 'the wars I have treated of are domestic wars between man and wife; I know nothing of the others.' 'Very likely,' he answered, 'but that doesn't change the title. There is another thing, too. M. Balancher, the ridiculous husband in the piece, is a deputy and a knight of the Legion of Honor; he has made his fortune by gambling on 'change, and his antecedents are shady; on the other hand, the virtuous young man of the play is called Rouget, and has been ruined by the Credit Mobilier. All this must be changed. The morality of the piece would be enhanced if it were the virtuous young man whose antecedents were shady and whose fortune had been lost, not won, by gambling on 'change. The name of Rouget must, however, be altered. Rouget was the Christian name of M. de Lisle, who wrote the "Marseillaise;" it is also nearly akin to the word *rouge*, which might give the public to infer that virtue grew exclusively in the ranks of the Republicans. As to the name Balancher, I need not point out how totally unfitting it is for a deputy and a knight of the Legion of Honor. The deputy should have a name to command respect, and it would be good, I think, if you were to dwell upon the fact that he had become enriched, not impoverished, by the Credit Mobilier; this would help to restore public confidence in an institution which has been maliciously attacked by a spirit of factious opposition. The other corrections you will find in the margin. Good morning.'" "Of course," went on M. Victor Cocasse, "I felt disposed to howl and to throw the manuscript at his head, but what would have been the use? The dictum of that Vandal is law, and I must submit."

So saying, the chagrined playwright heaved a sigh and made a cigarette to comfort himself withal. As for me, I turned over the leaves of the manuscript and tried to understand the corrections in it. I should confess here that my former experiences of M. Cocasse's plays had not led me to the conclusion that a judicious amount of censorship was at all undesirable. There were passages in the "Sardine a l'huile" which had sent me home marvelling, and whole scenes in "L'Epouse de mon Voisin" which had inclined me to believe that the Censure must have been asleep when it set its vise to the play. When I took "Ce qu'il coute de se battre," I rather hoped to find that the Censure had awoke at last, and I was half prepared to learn that it had been reading M. Cocasse a small marginal lecture on his fondness for divorce-court incidents; but I had not far to read before discovering my mistake. The only passages touched were those which seemed to reflect in any way on constituted authorities; but the scenes between the virtuous young man and the wife of Balancher (renewed from Genesis, chapter xxxix), those between M. Balancher himself and Mad'lle Justine, the soubrette, and finally the conclusion of the piece, where the virtuous young man draws a written confession from the tail pocket of his coat and explains to Balancher what Balancher would probably much rather have ignored—all these scenes of lofty morality had been allowed to stand. "Come, come," I said, laying down the manuscript, "do you really believe that any Balancher on earth would consent to give his daughter to the virtuous young man after a confession of that kind?" "Que voulez-vous?" responded Cocasse; "il faut un denouement," and he looked at me with suprrise not unmingled with pity. "I am afraid you don't quite enter into the spirit of the piece," he remarked; "I am of the realistic school, and this is a sketch from nature." "Yes, I could see that; but what if you had toned down nature a few shades, don't you think the effect would have been as good?" M. Cocasse took three whiffs at his cigarette, gazed at me again through his eyeglass, and then shook his head. "I see what you are driving at," he said, "but that won't do. You think my piece immoral, and you would have liked me to write one in the old style; virtue dejected in the first act, combatant in the second, and triumphant in the third; conclusion, tremulous music, and emotion in the boxes. Incidents throughout of strict propriery; young man *a l'eau de rose*, young girl ditto; Balancher rich and paternal, M'me Balancher sympathetic and virtuous; ambitions villain in the background, and two detectives in the shifts to lay hold of him before the curtain falls. This would have been what I too should have liked if it had only been original and paying; but it isn't either one or the other. The public in this country are tired of that sort of drama; they want novelty and they want emotion. Of course, if I chose I could give them emotion enough by combining with a machinist and getting up a melodrama in five acts with a guillotine, a steamboat, and a real water-mill; but then I should have to divide the profits in unequal portions with the machinist—he taking the bigger and I the lesser part—which would be pleasant only for the machinist. What remains to me therefore is novelty—novelty pure and simple, sans machine *a cavapeur*. The field is a wide one, you will say; but you forget the Censure which sstand in one's way to mount guard over all subjects that affect politics, religion, or political economy. The Censure has forbidden the plays of Victor Hugo, and half of those of Alexandre Dumas the elder. Why? Solely because there are a few political ideas scattered about them, a few lines here and there in defense of liberty. What would it serve me then if I could write a play like 'Ruy Blas,' or the 'Chevalier de Maison Rouge,' when Corneille himself, if he had lived during this reign, would never have seen his 'Cinna' performed? The famous lines—

"Le sac des campagnes et le pillage des villes,
Les proscriptions et les guerres civiles,
Sont les degres sanglants dont Auguste a fait choix
Pour monter sur le trone et nous donner ses lois"—

would been voted seditious. Corneille would have been set down as a Republican. Look what happened to Ponsard. Before the Second Empire he wrote 'Lucrece,' his best work by far; but 'Lucrece' contained this passage:—

"Enfin Rome se meurt si, par un brusque effort,
Une crise ne vient l'arracher a la mort,
Pour la regenerer et lui rendre l'ame,
De son orgueil eteint pour ranimer la flemme.
Pour qu'elle sante redorir en elle sa puberte
Il n'y a qu'un seul moyen, et c'est la liberte!"

And so 'Lucrece' is no longer played. Turning now to Moliere, he would have been in as bad a way as Corneille had he flourished nowadays. What chance would his "Tartuffe' have had of being accepted when, only a few months ago, the Censure cut Victorien Sardou's 'Devote' to pieces, and made him change the title of it into 'Seraphine'? If 'Tartuffe' is occasionally played now at the Francais and the Odeon, it is because it is more than 200 years old, and because everybody knows it by heart." "And what do you conclude from all this?" I asked. "I conclude this," replied Cocasse, "that if the French stage is more corrupt at present than it ever was before, the fault is not ours, but the Government's. The Censure leaves us no choice of subjects. If we attack oppression, superstition, or hypocrisy, it comes down on us in the name of order and religion. If we write a drama to prove the necessity of divorce, it upbraids us for immorality. If we denounce joint-stock robberies, it throws our plays into the waste-paper basket as calculated to cause perturbation in commercial circles. The only themes it leaves us to develop as we please are seduction and adultery. These are the sops it throws us. 'Be as immoral as you please,' say the censors, 'rail at virtue, sneer at propriety, make light of family ties, but don't sneer at us or our gendarmes.' And the consequence of all this is that we do what you see. Those of us who have genius, like Emile Augier, Alexandre Dumas the younger, or Victorien Sardou, make themselves the apostles of adultery, and write 'Paul Forestier,' 'Les Idees de Madame Aubray,' or 'Maison Neuve,' by way of proving that women who have forgotten the seventh commandment are mostly victims to be esteemed and pitied. The lesser stars of the profession, like myself, content ourselves with relating the connubial woes of Balancher, to which the Censure gives full assent so long only as Balancher is not called a deputy or a knight of the Legion of Honor." Here Cocasse threw down his cigarette and laughed. "Give me the manuscript," he cried; "I'll make of Balancher a Chinese mandarin and—la morale sera sauve."

NAPOLEON III.

A Forthcoming Biography of the French Emperor.

Paris (July 22) Correspondence Morning Star.

The House being definitively prorogued, there is but little political news to record. The event of the hour is the biography of Napoleon III, which will appear in a few days, by Louis Ulbach, better known under the pseudonym of "Ferragus," editor of *La Cloche*, which scarlet-bound weekly pamphlet has replaced the flame-colored and fiery *Lanterne*. "Ferragus" begins by a description of the sovereign's physiognomy. "The head," writes Louis Ulbach, "would indicate obstinacy were not persistence in hesitation revealed by particular signs. The forehead is clouded; the eyes sweet, dull, of a hue peculiar to China, implying more imagination than judgment and yet more dreaminess than imagination; the pupil has the dull tint of the wing of a blue butterfly, and possesses a misty hue; the nose is long, prominent, and indicates no vivacity. I do not like a statesman to wear moustaches, especially such long ones as those of his Majesty. By concealing his mouth he easily hides the impotence of his smile and the weak point in his thought. Moustaches are too often adopted by people whose characters are void of any originality. You will never see them worn by men of genius." Louis Ulbach next explains the well-known mystic tendencies of Napoleon's mind. He reminds his readers of an engraving which had a great success at the time of its appearance. The subject of the print was the First Emperor in the clouds, hovering above the weeping willows of St. Helena, leaning toward his son, while France, in tears, with uplifted arms, turns for help to this Olympus. Prince Louis Napoleon had a vision of this subject in his childhood. Educated by a devoted mother, who imparted a certain degree of romance to his studies and to his regrets; who mingled the sound of the harp of which he read in Ossian with his boyish games, having been brought up without a virile instructor, who would have imparted force to his political ideas, which were too easily imbued with sentiment, he interpreted according to his education, according to his feminine *entourage*, according to his temperament, the legend of which he was the heir, and he converted it rather into a mystic religion than into an opinion. He repudiated the man of the *redingote grise* of the Colonne Vendome; and as soon as he could do as he pleased, he placed in its stead an almost deified Napoleon. The description given by Beranger in his song was not calculated to produce any effect on the mind of the man who only views modern realities through a Utopia, and who consented to his own apotheosis, now to be seen on the recently-built wing of his palace, wherein he is represented with uncovered legs, his head crowned, and, in fact, as a demi-god. Unswerving in his gentle obstinacy, (Queen Hortense, as you will remember, always called him *"le doux entete."*) Napoleon III endeavors to realize the life he dreamt of when a prisoner at Ham, and if reality compels him at times to make concessions, reality has not effected any essential modifications in the worship of which, for the common good, he wishes to be at once the idol and the high priest. The Emperor, according to "Ferragus," is not only a mystic, he is also a fatalist. The President of the republic, when inaugurating in 1849 the Chartres line of railway, drank a toast to "Faith," and in reply to an address from the Senate, in 1855, he said:—"I have no fear of assassins; there are existences which are the instruments of the decrees of Providence. Until my mission is fulfilled I am not in danger." From these sketches of inner character Ulbach passes to external indications, and relates the following incident:—"A writer, whose name could be cited, travelling in Italy, discovered in the visitors' book the name and profession of a wayfarer. The traveller—*Luigi Napoleone, conspiratore.* The signature, which still exists, is it genuine? Was it written as a joke by some one who thus *naivement* defined the functions of the Emperor's nephew, or was it inscribed by the latter, who at the date of the inscription was fighting against Austria, and thus revealed himself in the only confidence he ever made in his life? However that may be, on the throne as in exile, at the Tuileries as in the fortress of Ham, the acts of Louis Napoleon assume a mystery and a prestige which bear the stamp of conspiracy. It is not alone the result of education; it is the natural characteristic of his temperament. Men who are timid with women have at times brusque and sudden outbursts. They only throw off their habitual reserve to startle the world by thunderbolts." I have but time for one more quotation:—"The Emperor does not like discussion. He listens without answering. He interrogates in order to prepare his reply, but not to receive advice. It is often at night that he makes up his mind, and as soon as he awakes he writes to dismiss a Minister or issue a manifesto. He believes in himself—which is strength; but in himself alone—which is weakness. Nevertheless, he is accessible to all modern ideas, against which he never raises an objection."

SCHNEIDER.

Exciting Scene in a London Theatre "Eurydice" in Flames.

Much consternation was created in St. James' Theatre, London, July 21, by an occurrence of a very alarming nature. Towards the close of Offenbach's *Orphee aux Enfers*, to heighten the effect of the scene, a quantity of colored fire is burned on the stage. Mad'lle Schneider having approached too near one of the trays of the burning composition, her dress ignited, and in an instant she was enveloped in flames. The audience (says the *Star*) rose in a state of sudden alarm, and several occupants of the stalls and boxes leaped on to the stage and threw their coats over the actress, who preserved the utmost coolness throughout the trying scene. The curtain fell, but was raised shortly afterwards, in compliance with the demand of the anxious spectators, and it was then discovered that though the slight dress worn on the occasion had been completely destroyed, Mad'lle Schneider had fortunately escaped without injury.

An eye-witness thus describes the painfully-thrilling scene:—

"In the last scene of *Orphee aux Enfers* occurs the apotheosis of 'Eurydice.' With 'Jupiter' on one side and 'Pluto' on the other, she standing on a pedestal, is ascending to the clouds, surrounded by flames and lightning. In an instant one of these flashes set fire to the back of the skirts of Mad'lle Schneider's dress. A spasm of horror shot through the house. The tarlatan blazed so suddenly that her companions on the pedestal had scarcely realized what had happened, when with a shriek she sprang from between them on to the stage. The leap must have been at least 12 feet. The actors closed round her, but she broke from them. 'Jupiter' caught her, and with his mantle, which he had torn from his shoulders attempted to stifle the flames. As an opening occurred in the crowd, I could see the *prima donna* struggling on the ground on fire, and almost without any dress left.

"Some gentlemen sprang from the pit boxes and assisted in throwing coats or whatever came to hand about her. Just then the curtain was dropped out. It seemed an age before it rose again. It was pushed about by the assistants in the exciting scene behind it, while noise and screams were heard. A few of the actors came before it and tried to calm the public, to satisfy whose anxiety the curtain was again drawn up, and Mlle. Schneider was seen supported by the manager and others, half fainting, and recumbent in their arms. She had yet sufficient presence of mind to bow with the sweetest and most tremulous smile I ever beheld, to reassure the audience, who, standing up, burst into thunders of congratulatory applause. Medical assistance was present, remedies were instantly applied, and so successfully that I was informed Mlle. Schneider would be able to play to-morrow night. The *prima donna* left the theatre in about an hour after the accident for her residence in St. John's Wood. The escape is most wonderful. The Bacchante's dress was quite burned away; the *maillot* even was almost destroyed. Yet fortunately Mlle. Schneider has received only some scorches, which give no apprehension of any dangerous consequences."

SHAMELESS.

How Young Girls are Kidnapped in China and Sent to San Francisco.

The Hong Kong *Press* says:—"Young girls kidnapped up the country form a large proportion among the women who are sent over to San Francisco to be consigned to a life of prostitution. Such a power of coercion is brought to bear upon them, that in a majority of cases they fear to take steps to free themselves from their miserable lot; though many times while awaiting their departure in Hong Kong, they resolved to escape from a life of degradation and crime by a self-inflicted and early death. These luckless girls are enticed away from the country by the wiles of wretched hags, who contrive to smuggle them off. The favorite plan appears to be to get them away from the temples, to which for the most part they go, protected only by one of the servants in the house to which they belong. This individual is bribed, and the heartless capture effected. Arrived at Hong Kong the unlucky girls discover, after a short time, how they have been entrapped; but they have not any idea of how to free themselves. They are intimidated from complaining to their neighbors, and do not know that they can obtain protection by complaining to the police or to the magistrates. Thus after a short time they are shipped off, and it seems that no one is able to prevent the perpetration, in a British colony, of one of the most awful crimes that it is possible to conceive. It is surely time that some steps were taken to investigate this matter to the bottom. So far as it is known, it appears that the emigrants on board the Pacific steamers always say that they leave of their own free will. But it is beyond a doubt that, in many instances, this is not the case. It is clear, therefore, that this statement can only be made under much coercion, and that there must be some kind of organized system at work among the Chinese which assists in the intimidation of the victims."

Summer Breezes.

—Geo. H. Bissell, of New York, the original oil man, is at Saratoga.

—A lady at the Union Hotel, Saratoga, displays $17,000 worth of jewels in a toilette.

—Saratoga is excited over a rumor that Mr. Louis N. Bonaparte and family propose to cross the pond and pay the Springs a visit.

—Archbishop Spaulding, Bishops Wood and O'Hara, and other Catholic dignitaries, have just made a flying trip to Saratoga from Lake George.

—Secretary Robeson is at the Howland House, Long Branch.

—The blondes have bid farewell to the Branch.

—Six dollars a day for board at the White Hills.

—The Catskills are reported as slimly resorted to this season.

—Professor Agassiz is at his curious summer residence at Nahant.

—Longfellow's cottage at Nahant is occupied by Mr. Sears this season.

—Mr. Charles Leland now offers his farm, "Echo Point," at New Rochelle, for $27,000.

—A large hotel is talked of at Booth bay, a summer resort "of the future" on the Maine coast.

—Herrick's Castle, Tarrytown, is to be finished after Aladdin's tower has had that window put in.

—A company of half-a-dozen real darkey minstrels are travelling about among the summer resorts of New York.

—Mrs. Charles O'Conor's place at Lake George is occupied this season by a party of fifteen Catholic clergymen.

—Sir John Young, Governor-General of Canada, and General Dix are expected at the Fort William Henry Hotel, Lake George.

—A correspondent states the expenses of a certain trip at $75, "exclusive of sleeping cars, state-rooms, meals, hotels, carriages, etc." Definite, that!

—The proposed reduction of the hotel tariff at Niagara will work wonders at that now deserted watering-place. Hotel-keepers can't expect large importations under an embargo tariff.

—Prince Metternich is accredited with the invention of a definition which is just now going the round of the Continental papers. He defines a velocipedestrian to be a fool upon rollers.

DIVORCES.

The Number Granted in Cincinnati Last Year.

The Cincinnati *Chronicle* says:—

At the commencement of the last statistical year there were 70 cases of divorce pending. During the year there were added 151 more cases, making a grand total of 221 cases. Of these, 102 cases were decided, while 119 yet remain to be determined. Of this large number only 54 were brought by husbands, while 167 were brought by wives. Of these, 23 decrees were granted to the husbands and 70 to the wives, and 3 refused to the husbands and 6 to the wives. Of the charges on which these were brought, 48 were for adultery, 85 for absence and gross neglect of duty, 47 for cruelty, 29 for drunkenness, 6 for fraud, and 6 were brought upon miscellaneous charges. On the ground of adultery, 28 were brought by husbands and 28 by wives; on the ground of absence and neglect, 19 were brought by husbands and 66 by wives; on the ground of cruelty, 2 were brought by husbands and 45 by wives; on the ground of drunkenness, 7 by husbands and 32 by wives; on the ground of fraud, 4 by husbands and 2 by wives; and on miscellaneous grounds, 2 by husbands and 4 by wives. In 5 of these cases the custody of the children was given to the father, while in 41 it was given to the mother. Read these figures and ponder.

DISASTER.

Accident on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad—Fifteen Persons Injured.

About 1 o'clock on Saturday, while the mail train of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad was coming towards Charlottesville, and when about four or five miles east from that place, the brake attached to the front truck of the hindmost car came loose and fell in front of the wheel, causing the car to be thrown from the track and completely upset, thereby wounding some twelve or fifteen persons, two dangerously. The Lynchburg *Virginian* has the following:—

The train was moving at the rate of fifteen or twenty miles an hour at the time of the accident, but was stopped almost immediately by the occurrence. The car, however, became detached. A gentleman who was on the train at the time described the scene following as one of great confusion and terror. The car was almost entirely occupied by ladies, and the extreme alarm and consternation of all, added to the suffering of those who were really hurt, made it a distressing spectacle.

We could ascertain the names of but five of the sufferers. Mrs. Kizer, a lady residing in Charlottesville, was dangerously, perhaps fatally, wounded, it being supposed that her spine is badly injured. This lady not very long since had a child killed, and lost her right arm by another railroad accident. Clifton Vernilye, a white brakesman, had his head cut and his spine injured. It is barely possible that he will live. Dr. John L. Massie, of this city, was cut about the head and back, and received several bruises and contusions that may prove serious. His wife and mother were with him and were both more or less injured. Mrs. C. H. Massie, his mother, was cut on the head, but not seriously. The wounded received medical aid on the spot, and were all brought on as far as Charlottesville, where those who were badly hurt were taken off the train, the others coming on to this city.

A Ku-Klux Story.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* says:—We have a Ku-klux story which is too good to be kept back.

A party of Tennessee "regulators" pursued a gang of horse-thieves over into North Mississippi. Arriving about midnight at a lonely-looking house, they rode up to take observations. The master of the house was a minister. One of the party knocked at the door.

"Who's there?" asked the preacher.

"Ku-Klux!" was the answer, solemnly spoken.

"Where do you belong?" asked the voice from within, slightly tremmuous.

"At Shiloh battle-field," replied Ku, in sepulchral tones, and then asked the preacher in return—

"Where do you belong?"

"I belong," said the preacher, with every evidence of fright in his trembling voice, "to the army of the Lord."

"Then you're a very long ways from the headquarters," said Klux, and turned and walked away, leaving the frightened minister with a new text for his next discourse.

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WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
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ESTABLISHED 1795.

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FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
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Manufacturer of all kinds of
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GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT WAGONS AT PUBLIC SALE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction in this city, at Judiciary Square Depot, E street, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of August, at 10 o'clock, EIGHTEEN WAGONS, new and in superior order, and complete in every particular.

Terms cash in Government funds. Wagons to be removed in forty-eight hours.

CHAS. SUTHERLAND,
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NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.
WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S
WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER
Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all house hold use. Ask for it and take no other.
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BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
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DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.
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TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at
ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
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DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain specialty. Office hours, 2 to 5. No. 58 S. ELEVENTH Street.

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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
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On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$300,000	United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 36
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,051 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,700 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
307,000	Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	307,000 00
$1,109,000	Par. Market value,	$1,130,325 25
	Cost, $1,093,094 26.	
Real Estate		90,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made		322,486 94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company		40,178 88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value		1,813 00
Cash in bank	$116,150 09	
Cash in drawer	413 65	116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

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Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
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1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
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ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 291 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL.....$150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
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In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
Special advantages offered to clergymen.
For all further information address
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STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
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OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
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The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18

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THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital.....$300,000 00
Cash Assets, May, 1869, OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.
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This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories mills, etc.
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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
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INSURANCE.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
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THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
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DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Assets.....$2,250,0
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 45 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Washington, Saturday, August 7, at 1 P. M.
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, August 10, at 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, August 14, at 11 A. M.
City of Boston, Saturday, August

MISSIONARY WORK IN EGYPT.

English and American Efforts.

Under the title of "Christian Work in Egypt," a writer in the July number of the Princeton *Review* gives some interesting information concerning the labors of English and American missionaries. We copy a few passages:—

"Protestant effort in Alexandria emanates from three special centres. There is the Episcopal Church for the English residents of that communion, the Scottish Presbyterian Church for dissenters, and the American Mission Establishment for all and sundry, but especially the Arabic-speaking population. Then there is an agency of a Swiss mission, and two or three schools for natives, presided over and conducted by Protestants.

"The work of the Scottish Presbyterian Church began in 1858, as a branch of the Church of Scotland's Mission to the Jews, but the missionary having been appointed consular chaplain, his chief energies have since been given to the dissenting population, and very largely to that portion connected with the shipping. From the migratory character of the people, fruits of such labor are very little seen, but there has been, in many respects, considerable encouragement. The town congregation for the most part consists of English Independents and a few Scottish Presbyterians, although their numbers are not what they ought to be. The blight of the city appears to fall on all who enter it, and even the Scotch, with all their home training, seem to care less that many others for religious ordinances.

"Of Protestant establishments, there was formerly in Cairo the headquarters of a mission established by the Church Missionary Society of England, but it ceased to exist several years ago, and the only institution now directly supported by English money is an educational seminary presided over by a lady—Miss Whately, daughter of the late Archbishop of Dublin. Here a boys' and girls' school for Moslems and Christians indiscriminately is carried on with great energy: nearly one hundred and fifty of the former and over fifty of the latter being in daily attendance, while by the distribution of books and other humble labors of one or two lay agents a considerable amount of religious and moral light is disseminated.

"But the institution in Egypt which is doing the work of the Gospel on the largest and most thorough-going scale is the American Mission, as it is called. Commenced some twelve years ago by the settlement in Cairo of a single missionary, who confined his instructions to those whom he could gather into his own house, it was gradually extended, till now it has to a greater or less extent overspread the whole land. In all the chief towns, such as Alexandria, Cairo, Mansoura, Osiout, missionaries have been stationed, schools have been organized, the Gospel preached, and the Scriptures circulated. And not to these towns alone have their labors been confined, but taking them as their bases of operations, the missionaries have extended their work to the whole district of country lying around, while periodically journeys have been undertaken to those outlying parts of the country otherwise inaccessible, for the sake of preaching and circulating the Word. The progress of the mission has been gradual, but to all appearance it has been sound and sure.

"The mission, as such, was established and has been wrought and supported by the United Presbyterian Church of North America, although in more instances than one the liberality of the churches in Scotland and Christians in England has been laid under contribution for its assistance. At the present time there is a force of eight ordained missionaries stationed at different parts of the country, and associated with them are three female missionaries. In and for the schools which have hitherto formed a prominent part in the mission work, teachers have been trained from the youth of the land, and now there are eighteen male and fifteen female preceptors, many of them accomplished and apt to teach; while proceeding in the same way with regard to the supply of the pulpits, the missionaries have been training young men in general and theological education and pastoral duties, so that now there are eight native probationers, or preaching assistants. One has even been called, ordained, and settled over a congregation which has been completely organized with its staff of elders and deacons. Another agency, and one which is likely to be abundantly instrumental, is the printing establishment which has been set up in Cairo. In Arabic there is or was only a few years ago absolutely no Christian literature. Previously to this century there was no demand for it, since reading was an accomplishment little cultivated by the Christians. Now, however, that an educated youth are growing up, it is necessary that books both of an educational and religious character be provided for their perusal; and accordingly the Mission Presbytery has delegated one of its number to give his whole strength to the work of preparing and editing materials for and generally superintending the work of book printing.

"As has been said, the schools have all along formed one of the most prominent departments of the mission work in Egypt. At each of the stations a school for boys, and one or more—as in Cairo—for girls, were opened at the outset; and while a good, thorough education in their own language was imparted, and where desired classes formed for Italian, French, or English, the resident missionary has always devoted a certain time every day to religious instruction, while exercising a general superintendence over the whole work of the school. In this way, within the last ten years, thousands of boys and girls have come into possession of a fair, and in many cases a very superior, education.

* * * "In the towns, the character of the people is very much the same as that found in the cities of the north. If there is any difference, it is that they are more wedded to the ways and thoughts of the past. The old plea is constantly in their mouths—'This Protestantism,' they say, 'what is it but a thing of yesterday? whereas our church goes back to the beginning of time.' They are also more under the power of the priests, as they are perhaps more at their mercy. For in the towns the consequences of priestly enmity are quite as dreadful in their eyes as those to which reference has just been made. Not only can the ecclesiastical sword—which perhaps is blunt enough, and in itself sufficiently innocent—be held over their heads, but the temporal arm, too, can be used to follow up the stroke, and though the connection between the two is scarcely if ever acknowledged—for that would be much too open for Eastern taste—it is not the less close and causal. Indeed, the more the position of the parties is considered the greater will appear to be the power in the hands of the Church over its members.

"The Copts are all subjects of the Government, and wholly at its disposal. And so, when one of them displeases his ecclesiastical chiefs in a manner sufficiently heinous, the latter have nothing more nor less to do than submit his name to the Government authorities, and the poor man is made to pay the penalty of his transgression on the first opportunity. If he is not actually in the service of the Government, his name is sure to be included in the first draft of men for the railway or canal works, or the army; and if a Government servant, he is either dismissed on some flimsy pretext, or selected for service so distant or dangerous that his election is tantamount to banishment, or even death. And in all this they have a ready answer to any complaint that may be made on behalf of the victim by the missionary or his consul: 'Why,' says the magistrate, 'these men are our servants and subjects, and who are you to interfere between us?'

"Or, the church may work the government power in yet another way. The scribes, who are certainly the worst class of Copts, trained as they are from their youth in all kinds of deceit and intrigue, overreaching and lying, invariably take the side of the church, and when any case in which a Protestant is concerned comes before the court in which they officiate, judgment is sure, sooner or later, to go against him. They have even been known to turn a mudeer (or sheriff) from being decidedly favorable to a Protestant plaintiff, right round to indignant denunciation, and by means of forged documents and prepared witnesses succeeded, if not in obtaining a judgment of acquittal for the Coptic defendants, at least in shelving the case altogether.

"They got the magistrate to take the case (as a Scotchman would say) to *avizandum*, and took good care that it never got back!

"If, therefore, the provinces of the South offer some advantages to the Christian worker, and in some respects hold out prospects of success, they present also their own difficulties and drawbacks. To be sure, there are in the towns men of sufficient position and wealth to command freedom of religious thought and action for themselves, but even they cannot do so without difficulty, and in many cases considerable sacrifice."

Student Life at Heidelberg.

We find the following in the Worcester *Spy*, from a correspondent of that paper, writing from Germany:—

At our hotel we had a lively young German landlord, who amused us all at dinner, a party of a dozen Americans, with his accounts of student life. "Oh, they don't study at all," said he: "how can they? They get up at ten or eleven in the morning. After breakfast they must have their fighting lesson. In the afternoon they come here for a good dinner, and in the evening they must be at the beer garden, you know. After they have spent a year or two this way, they just pay the professor for some papers, and then say they have graduated at Heidelberg University." This story, much the same as the Parker House waiter would give perhaps of Harvard men, we recognized as the account of the ten per cent. of fast men to be found in every college. And we happened to know of one at least, fitted at Mr. Metcalf's Highland school, son of the Chinese Minister Burlingame, who, after an exemplary college career, had recently graduated with very high honor. But with curiosity excited about the fighting lesson, after further inquiry, he assured us they do every week fight in desperate encounters and dead earnest.

Next morning I chanced to learn with ocular demonstration that the sword duel of the German students is no myth, or affair of the past, or rough play at blunt fencing, as I had imagined, but a horrible reality of to-day, a barbarism beside which the roughest hazing of our colleges is pleasant pastime. Of the eight or nine hundred students, some hundred or more form clubs, under the name of corps students, distinguished from each other and from all the rest by caps of special color and style. They lead a life of luxury and dissipation. As we drove by their club house, half-way up the hill across the river, among the woods, and quite away from the city, we were curious to go in. With the help of our student friend we were permitted, with some hesitation, to enter for a few moments; for to his own credit I should say that our friend had no personal acquaintance among them, and only, perhaps, by dress and manner was recognized as a member of the University and a fellow-student. Abundant evidence indicated the place as a club house of beer and wine and fast living. Around the door were a half dozen immense dogs, of bulldog and bloodhound species, savage looking, but heavily muzzled, which we imagined to be the students' special pets and playfellows. As we ascended the stairs, a porter coming down, with two pans of water deeply dyed with blood, gave us unpleasant suspicions of rough play going on. On entering a room much like Brinley Hall, divided in two, rudely ornamented, and with a few rough benches, on whose floor were blood stains of various date, from the many encounters, and along the side were the long, straight, slender swords, with blunted ends to unfit them for thrusting, but with edges as keen as a penknife. About forty young men were lounging around, some in half dishabille, others richly dressed, some sipping beer, listlessly lying at full length on the benches, or gathered in little knots chatting carelessly over some event of interest. Many faces were scarred heavily with the hacks and gashes of former encounters. There was nothing to indicate any unusual excitement this morning, so that in spite of my aroused suspicions I was half surprised to learn that a duel had just taken place. In one corner where a small group was gathered we found a student sitting in a chair, half stripped, having his wounds sponged and sewed up. He had just received a ghastly sword cut over the left eye some two inches in length, and one on top of the head still longer and deeper, the scars of which he will carry to death. He wore spectacles, was pale, but keeping up good courage, and talking very coolly about it. Another man, the centre of a different group, I supposed to be his antagonist, but soon found them dressing two more for another fight. They were heavily bandaging the arms, neck, and breast, and covering the eyes with iron goggles, and the person with a butcher's shirt. The face and head are free to be hacked and gashed. Our friend said that formerly they admitted the dogs, but on one occasion, when the end of a nose was snipped off, a dog seized and swallowed it, before it could be sewed on again; so now they are more cautious. And what do they fight for? Nothing at all! It is good discipline for courage. Bismark was a corps student. And so were some of the best professors in college. The different corps fight each other, men on the most friendly terms are arrayed against each other. Generally, however, some insult is purposely offered and passed to provoke the challenge. I heard of their beautiful fights, and the beautiful cuts they give each other. But reserving this epithet for other uses, I only wished for the strong arm of power to arrest the whole set of young barbarians, who outrage and disgrace civilization, and send them to coal mines for some useful service to mankind.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 136 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 2 22\

ALEXANDER G CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS, Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10\

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, NORRISTOWN RAILROAD. TIME TABLE. On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869. FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3¾ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¾, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11¼ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7¾ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, May 10, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·39 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M. and 4·35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Chadd's Ford at 7·00 P. M.

The 7·00 A. M. Train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1·30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·30 P. M. Leave Chadd's Ford for Philadelphia at 6·15 A. M.

A Sunday Train will leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. for West Grove and intermediate stations. Returning, will leave West Grove at 4·30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company. H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

COMMENCING THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street, as follows:—

9·00 A. M., Cape May Express, due 12·25.

3·15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due 7·15.

4·00 P. M., Fast Express (commencing on Saturday, July 3), due 6·55 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train leaves at 7·15 A. M., due 10·45.

Cape May Freight leaves Camden daily at 9·20 A. M.

RETURNING, TRAINS LEAVE CAPE MAY,

6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10·06 A. M.

9·00 A. M., Fast Express (commencing on Monday, July 5), due 12·07.

5·00 P. M., Passenger, due 8·22 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train leaves Cape May at 5·10 P. M.

Cape May Freight Train leaves daily at 6·40 A. M.

TICKETS.

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50; to be had only of the Treasurer, at Camden. 20 Coupon Tickets, $40; 10 Coupons, $25. Excursion Tickets, $5, for sale at the ticket offices, No. 328 Chesnut street, foot of Market street, also at Camden and Cape May.

For Millville, Vineland, Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate stations, leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M., mail, and 3·30 P. M., passenger.

An accommodation train for Woodbury, Mantua, Barnsboro, and Glassboro leaves Philadelphia daily at 6·00 P. M. Returning, leaves Glassboro at 6·30 A. M.

Commutation books of 100 checks each, at reduced rates, between Philadelphia and all stations.

FREIGHT TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN

For Cape May, Millville, Vineland, etc., etc., 9·20 A. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 12·00 noon.

Freight received at first covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

7 1 WM. J. SEWELL, Sup't W. J. R. R.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. THROUGH TO ATLANTIC CITY IN 1¾ HOURS.

TAKES EFFECT JULY 1, 1869.

Through trains leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion ..... 6·15 A. M.
Mail ..... 8·00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car) ..... 9·45 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours ..... 3·15 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation ..... 4·15 P. M.

LEAVE ATLANTIC CITY.

Atlantic Accommodation ..... 6·06 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours ..... 7·24 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car) ..... 11·50 A. M.
Mail ..... 4·17 P. M.
Special Excursion ..... 6·18 P. M.

An extra Express train (*through in 1¾ hours*) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday at 2·00 P. M.; returning, leave Atlantic City on Monday at 9·40 A. M.

Local trains leave Vine street:—

Atco Accommodation ..... 10·15 A. M.
Haddonfield do. ..... 2·00 P. M.
Hammonton do. ..... 5·45 A. M.

Returning, leave

Atco ..... 12·15 noon.
Haddonfield ..... 2·45 P. M.
Hammonton ..... 5·40 A. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN

Leaves Vine street ..... 8·00 A. M
Leaves Atlantic ..... 4·17 P. M

Fare to Atlantic City, $2. Round trip tickets, good for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Additional ticket offices have been located in the reading rooms of the Merchants' and Continental Hotels, also at No. 30 S. Fifth street.

6 29 D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom., $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

1 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut street, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train ..... 8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A.M., 1·10 and 7·00 P. M.
Fast Line ..... 11·50 A. M.
Erie Express ..... 11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation ..... 2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation ..... 4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train ..... 5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express ..... 8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express ..... 10·30 P. M.
Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express ..... 3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express ..... 6·50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and 6·20 P. M.
Erie Mail ..... 9·35 A. M.
Fast Line ..... 9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train ..... 9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train ..... 12·30 P. M.
Erie Express ..... 4·20 P. M.
Day Express ..... 4·20 P. M.
Southern Express ..... 6·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation ..... 9·40 P. M.

For further information, apply to JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street. FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street. SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, 4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·25 A. M., 9·30 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·35 P. M., 7·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·25 A. M., 7·40 A. M., 10·10 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·45 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12·30 P. M. and 5·45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5·30 A. M. and 1·45 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 7·40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M., and car will be attached to Local train at Media.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7·15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6·00 A. M. WILLIAM C. WHEELER, 4 10\ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia ..... 10·45 P. M.
" " Williamsport ..... 8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie ..... 9·30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia ..... 11·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport ..... 8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie ..... 10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia ..... 8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport ..... 6·30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven ..... 7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie ..... 11·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport ..... 12·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia ..... 9·25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie ..... 6·25 P. M.
" " Williamsport ..... 7·50 A. M.
" Arrives at Philadelphia ..... 4·10 P. M.

Mail and Express Connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER, 1 1 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

THE

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, JULY 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading, and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and connects with the market train for Pottsville.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·00 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1·00 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M., 4·30 and 5·15 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 6·15 and 8·15 A. M. and 1·00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·35 A. M. and 1·30 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·50 and 5·50 A. M. and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M. and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·30 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 6·25 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 6·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·45 A. M. and 7·40 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superint

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

OTHER FIRES IN THE CITY LAST NIGHT.—The great fire last night resulted, as is the usual case with such events, in several incendiary acts. The most important occurred, at 3 o'clock this morning, at the large structure formerly occupied by the National Car Works. It was situated on Washington avenue, west of Twentieth street, and was owned by Henry Simons. It was occupied at the time by the Warren Hose Company, who had gone to the fire, leaving the front door open. The act is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss sustained is about $5000, which is fully covered by insurance.

At half-past 10 o'clock last night, an alarm was caused by the total destruction of a barn, well stocked with crops, on Fifty-sixth street, below Lancaster avenue. There were no fire companies present, all having been ordered to the fire at Front and Lombard street. The barn was owned by Mr. Ecely, and occupied by Mr. Frost. All the stock was removed.

GRAND EXCURSION TO NEW YORK BAY.—Beck's Philadelphia Band, No. 1, will start on Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, for a grand excursion to South Amboy, and thence down New York Bay to Sandy Hook. If the weather permits, the excursion will pass outside of the Hook, around the light ship, and return up the bay through the Narrows, and then up the Hudson river as far as the Palisades. This excursion affords unusual attractions, and it will doubtless be well attended. The price of single tickets is $3; for gentleman and lady $5.

COLORED THIEVES.—Annie Taylor, George Washington, and Lizzie Brown, all colored, living at Seventh and St. Mary streets, have been arrested on the charge of stealing a watch from a white man who had been decoyed into their den. They will have a hearing before Alderman Kerr this afternoon.

THE GREAT WAR MINISTER IN TOWN.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, the great war minister of the Rebellion, arrived at the Continental last evening. He leaves for a northward trip to-morrow. Mr. Stanton has greatly improved in health since his retirement to private life. He was visited this morning by a large number of our prominent citizens.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—The Harbor Police, during the prevalence of the great fire, succeeded in rescuing no less than three men who fell into the Delaware. One was a young man who tumbled overboard at Wear's wood wharf, at the foot of Brown street; another fell into the river at Pine street, and the third at Dock street.

ADDITIONAL SUPERVISORS.—Mayor Fox this morning designated the following additional Supervisors in the Highway Department:—

Twenty-third ward, First division—Enoch Foster.
Second division—Jamison Lott.

RAILWAY CASUALTY.—About 6 o'clock last evening John Scott had his foot lacerated by being run over by a passenger car on the Union line, at Norris street and Trenton avenue.

THE BOSTON TRAGEDY.

The Full Particulars of the Murder of Dr. Hobbs' Wife.

The Boston *Traveler* of last evening has the following account of the tragedy in that city, an account of which we published yesterday by telegraph:—

Last evening Major White took supper with his host and hostess as usual. After supper the three rose from the table, and Mr. and Mrs. Hobbs went up stairs to the parlor, where they engaged in conversation. Major White repaired to his chamber overhead, and read in a loud voice. This reading disturbed Mrs. Hobbs, who was of a peculiarly nervous temperament, and she remarked to her husband, "I do wish the Major would cease." Finally, in despair at the continuance of the reading, Mrs. Hobbs went up stairs and inquired, "Why, Major, what in the world do you read so loud for?" "To expand my lungs," was all the reply which was vouchsafed, and Mrs. Hobbs returned down stairs. Major White came after her down stairs with a pistol in his right hand. Clinging to her husband, Mrs. Hobbs screamed in fear:—"He's coming with a pistol." This cry seemed to hasten the movements of the Major, for he immediately fired from the stairs, the ball passing slantwise through the parlor door. Mrs. Hobbs dashed the door to and leaned against it. White had reached the foot of the stairs, and fired at the door from the outside. The ball passed through the door, struck Mrs. Hobbs immediately behind the left breast, and passed across the body and out through the right arm. She fell back upon the floor and expired almost instantly. Her frantic husband looked for a moment at the dreadful spectacle, and then rushed bareheaded from the house to the Fifth Police Station on Dedham street, near by, where he declared, "My wife is shot!" and went back to the house. Sergeant Hartshorn followed closely, and entered the door a moment after. Seeing White in the middle of the room with a pistol in his hand, he advanced towards him, when the latter turned around and exclaimed:—"I'm your man, and this (giving up the revolver) is what I did it with." He quietly submitted to be taken to the station-house, where he was locked up in a cell to await examination. In reply to a question as to the cause of this dreadful act, he could only say, "There is no cause that will justify what I have done," and seemed very much depressed in spirits.

The accused, Major White, is a man about 30 years of age, 5 feet 8½ inches high, and weighs about 120 pounds. He has brown hair, a large reddish or sandy moustache, large light blue eyes, a Roman nose, and is rather thin favored than fleshy, and somewhat pale. His appearance is quite genteel. Major White came here in 1856 from Nova Scotia. He studied law in the office of General William L. Burt, Postmaster of Boston, and afterwards practised law in this city. At the breaking out of the war he became interested in the movement, and entered a volunteer regiment, and afterwards was in a colored regiment, of which he became Major. Since the war he has been out of health, and during the past winter was in Mississippi for the benefit of his lungs. His acquaintance with Dr. Hobbs dates back ten years, and before the war he transacted considerable business for the doctor. He has been on intimate terms with the family, and has boarded with the doctor for some time, and was under treatment for his lungs. We are not aware yet as to what the contents of the half-destroyed letters found in his room were, or that they had anything at all to do with the matter. Mrs. Hobbs, a number of years ago, was Mrs. Laurie, and boarded at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Dame in Avon place. Her maiden name, we believe, was Miss Katie Sylvester. Dr. Hobbs formerly lived at the corner of Dedham street and Shawmut avenue with his first wife. This was probably a dozen or fifteen years ago. We are informed that some time after, Mrs. Laurie was housekeeper for Dr. Hobbs previous to his marriage to her. Mrs. Hobbs, it appears, was divorced from her first husband (Laurie), and Dr. Hobbs was also divorced from his wife, who is still living, an exemplary and respected lady. White was in the South Boston Insane Asylum about eight years ago, at which time he had made an attempt to take the life of Mrs. Hobbs. He appears to have been completely infatuated with her. He has of late years been much better, but since his return from a temporary absence a month ago has manifested greater signs of excitement. Friends of the family had remonstrated against his boarding at the house, under the circumstances considering it dangerous.

The accused was arraigned in the Municipal Court at 11½ this morning, the Hon. A. O. Brewster appearing as his counsel. White appeared calm, and Mr. Brewster waived examination for him, and he was committed to jail to await examination. Mr. Lincoln, the counsellor, who was associated with General Burt when White was in their office, was also present. White is a native of Nova Scotia; Mrs. Hobbs, of Boston. Among those present in the court as witnesses was Dr. Hobbs, with some of his friends and relatives. As he left the court he was crying, with his handkerchief over his eyes. From further conversation with the parties we learn that Mrs. Hobbs did not go up stairs to stop the loud reading, but sent some one up. For after she and her husband were in the parlor, when she heard a shot in the entry, the first one, which White fired as he came down stairs, she exclaimed about the pistol to her husband, shut the door and leaned against it, and the second shot was fired as above stated.

THIRD EDITION

GENERAL NEWS.

The Candidates for the Spanish Throne—The Administration will "Stick" by the Party—The Tobacco and the Whisky Revenue.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Locks for Distilleries.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The contract for locks for the use of distilleries, etc., having been awarded to the Townsend Manufacturing Company at Buffalo, N. Y., the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued a circular notifying assessors and collectors throughout the country to immediately forward to Collector Coe, at Buffalo, their orders for the number of locks required in their respective distilleries. The total number of locks, it is estimated, will not be less than 15,000. The cost of each lock is $3·50.

Stamps for Tobacco.

For the more effective cancellation of stamps used on tobacco boxes, Commissioner Delano has decided that hereafter the die must bear the name of the firm or manufacturing company cancelling them. The new series of tobacco stamps will be ready for issue next week, and arrangements are being made to fill all orders direct from the Revenue Bureau.

The Administration will Stick to the Party.

A few days ago a gentleman inquired of the Secretary of War if the administration would stand by the regular nominations of the Republican party in the different States. General Rawlins replied that the matter had been settled in the Cabinet, and that the President and all the members of the Cabinet would stick to the regular nominations, and that no attempt to create divisions in the Republican party would receive the countenance of the administration.

The Alleged Attempt to Buy Cuba.

A protest, said to have been forwarded from a Cuban quarter to the President and Secretary of State against the sale of Cuba to the Cubans, has not yet reached the State Department. The Cuban envoy, Mr. Lemus, is expected here to-day, and he will probably bring it.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Money and Stock Markets To-day.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—The stock market is irregular, the Vanderbilt securities are all lower, and show a decline of about 1½ per cent. since yesterday. The present price for Central is 207½ and Hudson River is selling at 184. St. Paul has advanced about ¾ per cent. and is quoted at 82; preferred has also advanced 1 per cent., and Northwestern has been ½ per cent. higher than last night, but the present price shows no improvement. Erie is a shade firmer, and is quoted at 25½. Government securities are generally firmer, and 5-20s of 1865, new 1865s, and new and old 1867s show an advance of ¼ per cent. since yesterday. Money is more active at 7 per cent. Gold has advanced ¾ since morning, and is now quoted at 136¾. The shipment of specie from this port to-day, per steamers Donau and Eagle, foot up $75,000. Foreign exchange is firm and unchanged.

The New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Stocks steady. Money steady at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 136; 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 125; do. 1865, do., 123½; do. 1867, do., 124½; do. do. new, 122½; do. 1867, 122½; do. 1868, 122½; 10-40s, 115; Virginia 6s, new, 61½; Missouri sixes, 87½; Canton Company, 58; Cumberland preferred, 34; New York Central, 209½; Erie, 25½; Reading, 97½; Hudson River, 156; Michigan Central, 131½; Michigan Southern, 107½; Illinois Central, 142; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107½; Chicago and Rock Island, 114½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 153½; Western Union graph, 38½.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Cotton quiet; 500 bales sold at 33½c. Flour dull and unchanged; sales of 6500 barrels. Wheat firmer and advanced; sales of 31,000 bushels No. 2 at $1·63½; No. 2 at $1·65@1·68. Corn firmer, and advanced 1@2c.; sales of 45,000 bushels mixed Western at $1·12½; yellow Western at $1·13@1·14. Oats unsettled; sales of 31,000 bushels Western at 79½c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new Mess, $33@33·12½. Lard steady. Whisky unsettled at $1·16@1·12.

FROM EUROPE.

Prince Henri de Bourbon to Return to Spain.

By Atlantic Cable.

MADRID, Aug. 4.—Prince Henri de Bourbon, brother-in-law to Isabella, is preparing to return to Spain, by permission of the government. The Prince has been seven times banished by the ex-Queen on account of his radical opinions.

Montpensier's Prospects.

Admiral Topete is striving hard to obtain the Spanish crown for the Duke of Montpensier.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	208¾	Pacific Mail Steam.	84¼
Ph. and Rea. R.	97½	Mil. & St. Paul R.	82
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	108	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	90¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	108	Adams Express	59
Chi. and N. W. com	87¼	Wells, Fargo & Co.	20
Chi. and N. W. pref.	97¾	Tennessee 6s, new	54½
Chi. and R. I. R.	116¾	Gold	136¾
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	159	Market steady.	

The Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 5.—Cotton dull, nominally 33½c. Flour quiet and steady and stock scarce, the milling capacity being limited on account of the scarcity of water; Howard street superfine, $6@6·50; do. extra, $6·75@7·50; do. family, $8·25@9; City Mills superfine, $6@6·75; do. extra, $6·75@8; do. family, $8·50@10·50; Western superfine, $6·75@6·25; do. extra, $6·75@7·25; do. family $7·75@8·50. Wheat firm, and prime red active at $1·55@1·65; low grades dull. Corn steady; white, $1·04@1·06. Oats firm at 62@65c. for new. Rye, $1·20. Mess Pork firm at $34@34·50. Bacon active and advancing; rib sides, 19½c.; clear do., 19½@19½c.; shoulders, 16½@16½c. Hams, 24@24½c. Lard firm at 19½@20c. Whisky, more doing at $1·16.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.

Alfred M. Feller, a young man of respectable appearance, pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny. He was employed as bookkeeper by Warburton, the hatter, and at the close of the first day of his employment he stole an amount of money and went off.

The entire morning session was taken up with the trial of A. H. Hill for larceny. On the part of the prosecution it was alleged that Mr. Robert B. Warren, of Brooklyn, came to this city July 12 upon business, and stopped at the Bingham House, occupying a room on the second floor. At 12 o'clock that night he retired to his room, locked the door, placed his wallet containing $340 under his pillow, and lay down to sleep. About 2 o'clock, feeling unwell, he dressed himself partially and went down stairs, leaving his purse on the bed and the room door unlocked. On the landing, about thirty feet from his room, he met the prisoner, spoke to him, and passed on. Returning to his room in the course of ten minutes, he found that the pillow had been displaced; the wallet was still under it, but the money had been taken.

Hill was a guest at the house, having arrived the same day that Mr. Warren did, and having registered himself as from Ohio. He was asked if he had come directly through from Ohio, and answered that he had, but his clothing was smooth and clean and bore no indications of travel, nor had the linen in his valise been soiled; in fact, as a witness said, his appearance indicated rather that he had just come from the next house than from Ohio.

Mr. Warren, immediately upon discovering that his money had been stolen, gave the alarm at the hotel office, and on the following day Hill was arrested, and upon search $109 were discovered upon him, several pieces of which were identified by Mr. Warren by private marks that had been put upon them. On trial.

THE GUNBOATS.

The Latest Particulars of their Seizure—The Raid on Mystic, Conn.

The New York *Tribune* of this morning says:—

Mr. Delamater called on Marshal Barlow yesterday to ascertain what was intended to be done with the gunboats which had been seized. The Marshal gave him to understand that he had no disposition to interfere with the legitimate business of the works, but that the vessels in question would not be allowed to leave the yards. The two Deputy Marshals, Winslow and Chrystie, have not yet returned from Mystic. The boats there have been seized under the same conditions as those in this harbor, the work being still allowed to go on. Four of those at Mystic have got their machinery in, and the other 11 are still on the stocks. None of the vessels will be ready for sea for at least six weeks. It is intended to get one finished as soon as possible as a model, and to have all the rest ready about the same time. Their machinery is not being built at Newark, as stated in a morning newspaper yesterday, but at Mr. Delamater's ship-yard, and the boilers are tested under steam before being placed on board. The work is being pushed forward with considerable rapidity. The bulwarks of these vessels are very low. They are intended to carry one pivot gun, and their draft being light, they would make excellent patrol-boats. They would also do very well to throw shot and shell into the ports of Lima and Valparaiso, or sail up the Amazon and lay the foundations of a new Spanish empire in the unexplored wilds of Central South America. The cost of these vessels is probably about $50,000 apiece, and the loss to Delamater, or the Spanish Government, by their confiscation, would be great, as the machinery built in particular for them would be comparatively useless for other purposes. It, however, they are really intended to be used in warfare against the Government of Peru, Mr. Delamater probably secured himself against loss before running the expensive risk of building thirty vessels at a cost of $1,500,000, which might at any moment be seized and confiscated.

A despatch from Mystic, Conn., dated yesterday, says:—

The Marshals, last night, merely served papers upon the builders of the fifteen Spanish gunboats, ordering them not to leave port until further notice. The Marshals then cracked several bottles of champagne, and rode back to New York. To-day work has been resumed upon the gunboats as though nothing had happened. Three of the gunboats have already been launched, and were about to be towed to New York to receive their machinery.

Six more are to be put in the water before the close of the week. The others will be afloat some time next week. All these boats will receive their machinery at Delamater's, in your city. Their boilers are all ready, and their engines nearly so. Two Spanish naval officers of high rank are said to have visited the shipyards in Mystic to-day.

Before the keels of these boats were laid, shipbuilding at Mystic had been very dull for several years, and when the contract was made, the business of the town revived immediately. The previous dullness of shipbuilding had caused the workmen to go away, and the contractors were unable to find all the shipwrights they wanted without bringing them from other places. Many men came to Mystic from Long Island, New York, and Boston and added materially to the population, so that the place has worn a very lively aspect.

Eight of the gunboats were contracted for by C. Mallory & Co., two by George Greenman & Co., and five by Hill & Grinnell. It is understood that none of these parties will lose heavily should the work on the boats be suspended, as they were shrewd enough to require partial payment in advance, and other payments at stated intervals as the work progressed.

Captain Wilson and the Deputy Marshal here have been requested by Marshal Barlow to keep watch on the gunboats at Mystic, and see that none of them are removed.

How the Spanish Minister Received the News.

The *Herald's* Washington despatch says:—

The news of the seizure of the Spanish gunboats by the Federal authorities at New York created quite a sensation when it reached the Spanish legation yesterday. The proceeding seems to have been as unexpected by the Spanish Minister, M. Roberts, as was the imprisonment of the Cuban Junta some weeks ago to the Cuban sympathizers. M. Roberts was first notified of the seizure by a despatch from the Spanish Consul at New York, which was received yesterday about noon. He immediately made arrangements to proceed to New York, and left here last evening, accompanied by his first Secretary of Legation. The members of the Spanish Legation are at a loss to know what prompted the proceedings on the part of Marshal Barlow, but they shrewdly suspect that it was a set-up job between the Cubans and their new South American ally, Peru. It will be remembered that when the Peruvian Government purchased certain iron-clads from our Government, the Spanish Minister insisted that Peru should enter into obligations not to use the iron-clads against any nation with which the United States was at peace until they had been first moored in Peruvian waters. Subsequently, when the Peruvians showed some delay in getting the iron-clads to Peru and kept them floating in the waters of the Caribbean Sea, the Spanish Minister called the attention of our Secretary of State to the delay on the part of Peru in taking the iron-clads home. At that time, and indeed ever since, the Spanish Minister has had an idea that these Peruvian iron-clads would turn up some day as unwelcome visitors to the Spanish fleet lying in Cuban waters. Besides this, it will be remembered that when Peru recognized the belligerent rights of Cuba the Spanish Minister complained of that action to Secretary Fish, and insisted that as the United States had undertaken to interpose its friendly offices in the quarrel between Spain and Peru, our Government should take some action which would resent the conduct of Peru. M. Roberts regarded the action of Peru in recognizing Cuba as one hostile to Spain, and it is probable that but for the fact that Spain had then and has had since as much on hand as she could comfortably attend to, an attempt would have been made to renew hostilities with Peru, and punish her for her temerity. These facts, which were well known to the Peruvian Minister, may have induced him to believe that the gunboats being built at New York for the Spanish Government would probably be used against Peru as well as Cuba, and this may have stimulated him to lodge the complaint with the United States Marshal which led to their seizure. It was known here some time ago that certain members of the administration were violently opposed to the building of the Spanish gunboats at New York, and it was darkly hinted that they would never be allowed to go to sea. It was stated by a Cabinet officer that the President had been heard to say that those gunboats might be built, but they would never be allowed to leave American waters.

COUNTERFEITERS.

The Newark, N. J., *Advertiser* of last evening says:—At 1 o'clock this afternoon United States Detective Nettleship, assisted by Detective Geo. Williams, of the police force, arrested two men at the Market depot on a charge of being dealers in and "pushers" of counterfeit money. They were taken before United States Commissioner Whitehead, and, on being searched, $1000 worth of counterfeit money was found upon them, consisting of national bank tens and fives and fractional currency. The two, it is alleged, have for some time been engaged in the business, and only last Saturday they succeeded in passing a quantity of the spurious money in the market, and to-day they were again preparing for a "professional" work, when they were pounced upon and secured as above stated. One of the parties is a well-known resident of this city, and the other hails from New York. Both have been under the surveillance of Detective Nettleship for some days, and he refrained from taking them into custody until they had made sufficient evidence against themselves to make their conviction sure. They were committed to jail in default of $2000 bail each.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, August 5, 1869.

The local money market to-day is moderately active, but the supply at the banks appears adequate to the demand, and rates in consequence show a tendency to further decline. The continued exchange on the part of the Treasury Department of Government securities for national currency will no doubt add to the growing ease, and a moderately easy market during the current month is generally anticipated.

There is more activity at the banks, both in call loans and discounts, and the relief thus afforded to the open market has a laxative effect on the rates of discount. We quote call loans at 5@6 per cent. on Government and other prime collaterals, and discounts at the banks at legal rates, but on the street at 7@9 per cent., according to circumstances.

Gold opened this morning strong at 136¼, but sales were made as low as 135½, and at noon it was quoted at 136.

United States loans are quiet, but the continued purchases by the Treasury keep the market very steady. Prices to-day are without material change.

The stock market to-day was dull, and with little change in prices. State loans, third series, sold at 102; and City 6s were without change at 96 for the old and at 101 for the new certificates.

In Reading Railroad there was little doing, but prices were steady at 49. Pennsylvania Railroad were stronger and sold at 57¼@57½. Camden and Amboy Railroad was taken at 122, and Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad at 29½.

Canal stocks were entirely neglected. The only feature in Coal stocks was an increased inquiry for New York and Middle, which sold at 57½@57¾, and held firmly.

In Bank and Passenger Railway shares we have neither sales nor bids to report.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$500 City 6s, New	101	4 sh Cam & A.	125.122
$300 Pa 6s, 3 sc.	109	100 sh Penna	960. 57¾
$20000 Am Gold	18.136	100 do	830. 56¾
$500 Leh gold 1	97¼	9 do	57
100 sh Leh Val R.	85. 57	100 do	960. 57½
6 do	57	100 sh Read.	s10 wn. 48·94
8 do	18. 57	5 sh Ch & Del Rr.	43
500 sh N Y & M.	18. 57½	100 sh O C & A R.	30 59½
100 do	59½		

—NARR & LAGNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	136½	10·23 A. M.	136¼
10·03 "	136	10·27 "	136

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 124½@125; 5-20s of 1862, 125@125½; do., 1864, 123½@124½; do., Nov., 1865, 124¼@124½; do., July, 1865, 122¾@122¾; do., 1867, 122½@122¾; do., 1868, 122½@122¾; 10-40s, 116@116½; Pacifics, 111¼@111¾. Gold, 136.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 124½@125; 5-20s of 1862, 125@125½; do., 1864, 123½@124½; do., Nov., 1865, 124¼@124½; do., July, 1865, 122¾@122¾; do., 1867, 122½@122¾; do., 1868, 122½@122¾; 10-40s, 116@116½; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 111¼@111½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19½; Gold, 135½@136; Silver, 130@132.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL COMPANY.—The following are the receipts for the week ending July 31, 1869.....$27,476·27
Previous in 1869.....272,111·92

Total in 1869.....$299,588·19
To same period in 1868.....251,218·32

Increase in 1869.....$48,369·87

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"In the absence of matter of more pressing moment, or of a more exciting nature, the public debt statement of Secretary Boutwell last issued has provoked more comment than previous ones, and the feeling is very general that the omission of the Pacific Railroad bonds from the general summary of the Government liabilities is both puerile and unwise on the part of the Secretary. In referring to the matter here yesterday, and urging the equal obligation which these bonds impose upon the Government with other issues, they were spoken of in the terms which, allowing the greatest freedom of discrimination between the two classes of securities, they could at the worst only be regarded by Mr. Boutwell, the object being to exhibit in the strongest light the really insignificant character of the distinction. But the fact is this difference is in reality no difference at all, and has no existence, except in our own hopeful anticipations. The Pacific Railroad bonds are to all intents and purposes Government bonds, as much as the five-twenties, ten-forties, or any other issue, and bear upon their face the promise of the Government to pay at maturity, with interest in the interim, without any reservation or equivocation whatever, in the same full and complete language as other bonds. They were so regarded by all former Secretaries, and by them included in all statements of the public debt, and the distinction raised by the present Secretary, while not regarded as of sufficient moment to affect their status in the market, yet it is looked upon by many as to a certain extent unjust to a very large number of the creditors of the Government, viz., the holders of these bonds. His refusal to accept them as security for the national bank issues has had a more damaging effect in many quarters, this discrimination against a currency bond being looked upon as indicating the Secretary to be at the same time a bullionist and possessed of but little faith in the prospect of an early resumption of specie payments.

"Assistant-Treasurer Butterfield to-day inaugurated the programme of August purchases by buying on account of the Government the first two millions of the Five-twenty bonds, to be held subject to the future order of Congress. The aggregate amount offered was $4,212,900, being only about one-half that tendered on former occasions, thus indicating the rapid reduction of the amount in the market. There is a future source of trouble in this depletion of the street in the matter of Government that is not apparently sufficiently regarded in these days of easy money. At present these securities form the principal collateral upon which loans of large sums are readily obtainable on call. Of course numerous transactions occur in stocks, but they have never been regarded with the same favor. In the event of any sudden pinch in the money market or severe disturbance of values on the Stock Exchange, with a short supply of Governments, very many houses would find it difficult to make up their balances readily, and much inconvenience, with perhaps some loss, would result.

"According to the terms of the sale, payment is made in one-third greenbacks and two-thirds national bank notes; thus, while the bank will gain in their supply of currency by these purchases, the legal-tender reserves will not be very much benefitted thereby. As a consequence of the small amount offered the Government, the market for bonds to-day was generally strong and buoyant towards the close of business on the Five-twenties, although a little unsteady on some of the issues before the opening of the proposals. The Ten-forties and currency bonds were firm and active through the day, with a further advance in prices. The market closed strong at 5 o'clock at the following figures:—United States 6s, 1881, registered, 124¾@125; do. do., coupon, 124¾@125; do. 5-20s, registered, 125¾@124; do do., coupon, 1862, 125@125¾; do. do., coupon, 1864, 123¾@123¾; do. do., coupon, 1865, 123¾@124; do. do., coupon, new, 1865, 122¾@122¾; do. do., coupon, 1867, 122¾@122¾; do. do., coupon, 1868, 122¾@122¾; do. 10-40s, registered, 112@112½; do. do., coupon, 116@116½; currency bonds, 111¾@111¾.

"The gold market has been unusually dull and steady all day. The premium opened at 136 and ranged on extreme quotations between that figure and 135⅞, the bulk of the day's transactions, which were, however, below the average, being at 135¾@135⅞.

"In the loan market 5, 6 and 7 per cent. were paid for carrying before Clearing House time, subsequently 5 per cent., and an exceptional transaction is reported at that for borrowing.

"The China to-day took out $500,000 in specie. Foreign exchange is without new features, and steady at previous rates, as follows:—Sterling, 60 days' commercial, 109¾@109¾; good to prime bankers', 109¾@110; short sight, 110¼@110½; Paris, 60 days, 5·18¾@5·13¾; short sight, 5·13¾@5·11¾; Antwerp, 5·18¾@5·14¾; Switzerland, 5·18¾@5·13¾; Hamburg, 35@35¼; Amsterdam, 40¼@40¾; Frankfort, 40¼@40¾; Bremen, 78¼@79¾; Prussian thalers, 70¾@71¾."

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FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Testing Repeaters and Breech-Loaders for the Navy—A Budget of Crimes and Casualties.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Promotion.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Mr. Isaac Sumner Kimball has been promoted by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the recommendation of the Second Auditor, E. B. French, to be the Chief Clerk of the Second Auditor's Office, vice Frederick Andrews, removed. Mr. Kimball has been in the office since 1862, and is from Biddeford, Me., is a lawyer by profession, and is an accomplished linguist, and well posted in the duties of his position.

A Test of Repeating and Breech-Loading Guns.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The Naval Board in session at the Navy Yard here for some time past, engaged in experimenting with small arms, have closed their labors and decided on what arm they will report for adoption by the department for the navy and the Marine Corps. They have subjected a large number of repeating and breech-loading guns to the most thorough and complete series of tests which have yet been devised, having been in session nearly two months for this purpose.

The particular arm fixed upon to be recommended is not yet known, and will not be until the report of the board has been acted on by the department. It is stated on good authority that there will be

A Cabinet Meeting

in this city next Tuesday, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

Supervisor Fulton.

of Pennsylvania, is in town to-day, in consultation with the Revenue Department concerning the whisky business.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

A Railway Casualty.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 5.—Eugene Carr, of Holderness, N. H., a fireman on the gravel train of the Boston and Maine Railroad, was run over this morning at Newmarket Junction, and both legs crushed, so that amputation will be necessary.

The Massachusetts Odd Fellows.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—At the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge I. O. of O. F. of Massachusetts, held to-day, were reported that 700 lodges at present time, with 9491 members; a gain of 1520 in this State in the year. Receipts for past year, $2321. A form of constitution was reported for Rebekah degree lodges, which proposes instead of the present form of several lodges for wives of Odd Fellows of the scarlet degree, to assimilate the operation of the degree more nearly to that of a benefit society, so that the ladies may assist each other in sickness and derive benefits from their membership.

Lost by Our Whisky Fire.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—The Hide and Leather, Tremont, Firemen's, Boylston, Independent, Merchants' and Manufacturers', and Prescott Companies here held insurance to the amount of $95,000 on the whisky destroyed in Philadelphia last night.

A Suicide in Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—George E. Shalkley, extensively engaged in building dwelling houses in this city, hanged himself in a livery stable in South Boston yesterday.

Drownings at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 5.—Two sons of C. D. Riggs, aged eighteen and eight years, were drowned near this city yesterday.

Ship News.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—The schooner S. and M. D. Skull, of Philadelphia, for Chelsea, with coal, is ashore on Chatham bar, but it is thought she will be got off.

A Suicide and a Defaulter.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Emma Tyson, a girl who had been previously confined in a lunatic asylum, about twenty-four years of age, residing at No. 35 Christopher street, cut her throat last night with a razor. It is supposed she was insane.

Nathan Kingsly, a well-known Republican politician of this city, was arrested to-day on a charge of defrauding in whisky tax. He gave bail in $2000.

A Murder Near Troy.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Charles McKeon, brother of the Hon. James McKeon, was found insensible in Young's marble yard, in this city, last evening, with a wound over the left temple. He died this morning, and is supposed to have been murdered.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$700 City 6s, New	101	100 sh Read R.	b30. 48·94
$2000 do	101	100 do	b30. 48·81
$1000 Pa 6s, 1 sc.	103½	100 do	48·81
$1000 Alle Co 6s	74½	100 do	30. 48·81
5 sh C & Am R.	120.122	100 do	b30. 48·81
20 do	24. 122	100 do	48·81
16 sh Penna RR.	56¾	100 do	24. 48¾
9 do	57	100 do	b5. 48¾
2 do	57	100 do	24. 48¾
26 sh Penna Army Monday	175	200 sh N Y & M.	55. 5½
		15 sh Leh N Stk.	35½
100 sh Ocean Oil	1½		

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 Pittsbg 8s	95. 70¾	50 sh Cam & Am R.	122
$100 City 6s, New	101¼	13 do	18. 121¾
500 sh Read R.	48·48·81	4 sh Cam & Am Se Sdown	64¼
15 sh N Cent R.	50		

THE GREAT FIRE.

The Latest Particulars.

The fire of Patterson's warehouse still burns in spite of the constant heavy streams of water constantly playing upon it; but the smothered flames and the circling smoke is wholly confined to these ruins. The walls have not yet been entirely levelled, although common prudence seems to require it. On Front street about forty feet in width and the entire height of the wall still stands, but how long it will is a dubious point. The cars of the Lombard and South streets are running at its base, and should the vibration of their passage overtopple a crushing weight upon one, the verdict ought scarcely to be "Nobody to blame." On Penn street almost the entire east front yet stands; but its appearance is even more threatening than on Front street. Penn street, however, is there impassable for vehicles, and the use of all available precautions is not so urgent as in the former case.

MURDER.—Henry Carr was stabbed this morning, in a barber-shop, by Frank Wicoff, Shippen street, below Sixteenth, and instantly killed.

DEATH OF A VETERAN.—Alderman Aquilla Haines, one of the oldest members of the Scott Legion, died this morning. He had been ill for a long time, and his death was therefore not unexpected. Alderman Haines served through the entire Mexican war with credit as a gallant soldier, winning commendations from his officers and comrades. As a citizen he was highly esteemed, and his death will be regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. A special meeting of the Scott Legion will be held at their hall to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock, to take action in regard to the death of this veteran.

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FOUR QUIRES FRENCH PAPER, and FOUR PACKS ENVELOPES TO MATCH, in a Double Box only $1·00.
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PRIZE MONEY FOR NEW ORLEANS.—All interested in the capture of New Orleans by Farragut's fleet, as officers, seamen, or marines, will hear of something greatly to their advantage by calling upon in person or addressing the General Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. All information given free of charge and correspondence promptly answered. 7 30

DISABLED SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, MARINES etc., whether from wounds, rupture, or disease, who have not yet applied for Pensions, and the widows, minor children, dependent mothers, fathers, etc., of those who have died of wounds or of disease contracted in the service, can promptly obtain their pensions by applying to
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